INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. 57 (24-14). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's 55 (21-13). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 12). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's 55 (18-13). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Temp. 82-70 (28-21). NEW YORK: Hot 86. Temp. 90-75 (32-24). Yesterday's 75 (32-24).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 Plast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	1/9	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.90 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	$0.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

7,224 ** PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1970 Established 1887

Associated Press.

...n-Pierre Debris, a 26-year-old Frenchman, clings ... Viet Cong flag he and another French teacher ...sted to the top of a war statue in central Saigon.

One in Serious Condition

French Beaten in Saigon for Flying Viet Cong Flag

By Laurence Stern and Robert G. Kaiser

SAIGON, July 26 (WP).—As downtown Saigon begin to sub... into its lunch and siesta lull yesterday a huge Viet Cong ... was unfurled by two young French teachers from atop ...h Vietnam's equivalent of the revered U.S. Marine Iwo Jima ...norial.

One of the Frenchmen held the flag, which measured about ...r by eight feet, while the other stood in a red shirt on the ...met of the 35-foot-high Vietnamese Marine stone effigy. His ...ns were posed defiantly on his hips.

In the ensuing half hour the two Frenchmen were stoned ...an enraged Vietnamese mob, and after their forced descent ...m their perch they were beaten savagely with fists, rocks, ...ots and the remainder of their flagpole.

One of the two teachers was later described by police as ...critical condition, although both were in police custody rather ...an in a hospital. The worse-injured man's face was battered ...a pulp, and his back and stomach were swollen from the ...ss beating. His companion appeared to have severe injuries ...one eye, and both eyes were bleeding profusely.

Two other men, 18-year-old Scott McDonnel, here for six ...eks as a tourist, and an unidentified Dutch correspondent ...re also beaten, but not seriously.

Uniformed Vietnamese police and soldiers as well as Amer...n military policemen stood by passively during most of the ...ion. Among the rock-slingers was chief South Vietnamese ...ss spokesman Nguyen Ngoc Huyen. Mr. Huyen acknowledged

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

500 Saigon Troops Open ew Offensive in Cambodia

...GON, July 26 (UPI).—About ... South Vietnamese troops to...unched a new operation in ...odia below the main highway ...g Phnom Penh and Saigon, ...ry spokesmen announced.

...e U.S. military command said there were no U.S. advisers ... the government task force ...thet no American logistical ...rt was being provided in the ...aign, about 55 miles southeast ...hnom Penh and south of ...way 1.

...gon's spokesmen said the ...tion by South Vietnamese ...nes, Rangers, Regional Force ...amen and Civilian Irregular ...ose Group (CIDG) merce...s was opened at 7 a.m. yes...y about six miles southeast ...ompong Trabek.

...out four hours later, spokes... reported a ranger unit found ...odies of 26 Communist troops ... ten miles southeast of Kom... Trabek. They had been killed ...ir strikes earlier, the spokes... said.

...ording to South Vietnamese ...als, the new operation brought ...out 20,000 the number of Viet...se troops in Cambodia.

...anwhile, close to Phnom Penh, ...Cambodian capital, more than ... government troops continued ... efforts to dislodge guerrillas ... the strategically located Kiri... Plateau, southwest of the city. ...itary sources said an estimat...000 guerrillas had closed all ground access to supplies being ferried in by South Vietnamese helicopters from Phnom Penh.

Cambodian military spokesmen at Kompong Speu, 30 miles south-west of Phnom Penh, said they feared the guerrillas would try to blow up the $20 million Prekthnot power complex.

South Vietnamese officials said today that government troops who have been operating across the Cambodian border since late April had killed 10,346 Communist troops and captured 1,382. South Viet...namese casualties were reported as 929 men killed and 4,113 wounded.

The U.S. military command re...ported only "light and scattered" action across South Vietnam during the we...end.

U.S. military spokesmen said nine Communist shelling attacks were reported in the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. ...oday. No American troops were killed or wounded in the shellings, spokesmen reported.

Spokesmen disclosed that an Air Force F-4 Phantom jet crashed yesterday in the upper panhandle region of Laos and east of the North Vietnamese border. One of the crewmen was killed and the second rescued with "minor injuries," officials said.

U.S. communiqués reported only one action in the northern quarter of South Vietnam today. Spokes...men said a "Marine helicopter gunship crew killed seven Com...munist troops who were spotted moving in an area 18 miles south...southwest of Da Nang.

David K.E. Bruce, the new chief U.S negotiator in Paris, was wind...ing up his first visit to Saigon to...day. Mr. Bruce has conferred with President Nguyen Van Thieu and other government leaders since his arrival from Washington.

Hope for Salazar

...BON, July 26 (UPI).—The ...al radio Emissora Nacional this morning that doctors ...ng former Premier Antonio ...iveira Salazar have "lost all ... of saving the life of the ...t."

U.S. Offers Freeze on Missiles

Russia Gets Plan At SALT Talks

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT).—The United States has formally presented the Soviet Union with a package proposal for a strategic arms agreement that would freeze or reduce the size of their offensive and defensive missile systems without curbing major qualitative improvements in them.

Gerard C. Smith, the chief U.S. arms negotiator, was reliably reported to have given Soviet negotiators in Vienna a general outline of the American proposal on Friday. It had previously been discussed informally with the European allies, key members of the Senate, and the Soviet negotiators.

Some American officials are understood to hope that an agreement in principle can be reached before the arms limitation talks in Vienna break up sometime next month. Others think it more likely that the Russians will hear out more detailed explanations of the American proposal in the next week or two and then return to Moscow for consultations with the Soviet political leadership before giving a conclusive reply when the arms talks resume this fall in Helsinki.

In any case, the Nixon administration is known to be eager to obtain Soviet approval for a joint communiqué at the close of the Vienna talks that would announce that important progress toward agreement had been made there. Such a statement, American officials acknowledge, would be a great help to Republican candidates in the November elections.

The principal elements of the American proposal as revealed by diplomatic, legislative and official sources here are these:

● An overall numerical limitation on strategic launching systems—land-based missiles, sea-based missiles and strategic bombers—with each side permitted to arrange its own mix of weapons under the overall quota. The quota could reduce American forces below present levels.

● A vital, additional limitation, within that quota, on the permissible numbers of giant Soviet SS-9 missiles—or anything comparable that might be developed by either side.

● Limitation of anti-missile defense systems to a very low level, fewer than 100 launchers, either by banning such systems entirely or limiting them to a ring of sites around the national command posts of Moscow and Washington. The Soviet Union now has such an ABM system, called Galosh, with 64 launchers in the Moscow area.

Mr. Smith was understood to have talked informally with Soviet negotiators about the American package last Tuesday, after having briefed the NATO allies, but waited until Friday for his general presentation. He will reportedly continue next week as well.

Although agreement on such a package would represent the most far-reaching limitation on the arms race by the two superpowers, it is officially described here as a "limited" rather than comprehensive package because it does not include a ban on multiple warheads, the most controversial new technological breakthrough in the American inventory.

The most crucial aspect of the proposal from the Nixon administration's viewpoint is the ceiling on the numbers of Soviet SS-9 missiles, capable of carrying a 25-megaton warhead or three five-megaton warheads, by American estimate.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has reported at least 220 SS-9s operational, 60 more sites under construction for a long time

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press.

ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel (left) is met at the airport by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko yesterday. Helmut Allardt, Bonn envoy to Moscow, is at right. Mr. Scheel arrived for start of treaty talks.

Gromyko Greets Scheel in Moscow; They Will Meet Today on Treaty

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, July 26 (WP).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel arrived here tonight in hopes of writing an end to 25 years of German-Soviet animosities, dating from World War II.

He is to begin negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on a Bonn-Moscow treaty that would pledge the two former enemies to renounce the use of force against each other. The proposed treaty would also involve de facto recognition of postwar territorial realities in central Europe.

Mr. Scheel is the highest ranking West German official to visit this capital since 1955, when the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer established diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow. The Scheel mission, which was preceded by months of preliminary negotiations, marks the most important milestone to date for Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of seeking reconciliation with Communist East Europe.

Shortly before dusk, a chartered Lufthansa jet bearing Mr. Scheel and a 25-man West German delegation landed at the Moscow international airport, where Mr. Gromyko and a small party of Soviet officials were waiting to receive them.

A moment later, Mr. Scheel, who is noted for his genial and informal manner, emerged from the plane, his face wreathed in a broad smile and his hand outstretched in greeting. He was dressed in a light gray sports coat a striped shirt and a bright red tie.

Mr. Gromyko, clad more traditionally in a dark gray suit, also broke into smiles and seconds later, the two were exchanging pleasantries while a crowd of newsmen surged around them.

There were no formal statements during the brief airport welcoming. Mr. Scheel told his Soviet host: "Thanks for coming out to meet me. I hope we're going to do some good work."

The two are scheduled to meet again tomorrow morning, when Mr. Scheel pays a formal call on Mr. Gromyko at the Foreign Ministry. West German spokesmen said they would decide then precisely when the negotiations would get under way.

Their talks will center on how to proceed from the draft treaty worked out in preliminary negotiations between Mr. Gromyko and Egon Bahr, the West German diplomatic trouble-shooter. The so-called Bahr draft has come under heavy fire from the Brandt government's domestic opposition as an alleged surrender of German interests.

As a result, Mr. Scheel is known to be under instructions to seek modifications in the Bahr

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Common Market Post Open

Heath Picks Anthony Barber As Chancellor of Exchequer

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 26 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath has appointed Anthony Barber Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the most powerful posts in the British government. Mr. Barber has served as Britain's chief negotiator with the Common Market. Mr. Heath announced the appointment from his official residence at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

Mr. Barber replaces Iain Macleod, who died of a heart attack Monday night.

Keystone.

Anthony Barber

The chancellor's post is comparable to that of the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. He has almost total freedom to impose the taxes and regulations necessary for the government's economic objectives.

As chancellor, the trim, dapper Mr. Barber will move from his home in the Knightsbridge section of London to an official residence at 11 Downing Street, which has a connecting inside door with the Prime Minister's residence. It is widely acknowledged that the chancellor occupies the most powerful position in government next to the Prime Minister.

"This is for me a great challenge and an opportunity which I readily accept because the fact is that almost everything we want to achieve as a nation is dependent on getting our economy and our taxation onto a sound footing," said Mr. Barber.

Spitfire Pilot

The new chancellor, a 49-year-old Yorkshireman who fl... Spitfires during World War II, earned a law degree while in a German prison camp. He has barely been tested in his cabinet post as negotiator with the Common Market. However, he is a rising figure in the Conservative party and served as party chairman during the recent campaign of Mr. Heath, who is a close friend.

Mr. Barber's relative inexperience in government—and indications that Mr. Heath has decided to keep close watch on Treasury affairs during the next year—stirred some criticism in the press yesterday.

"It will be argued that the Prime Minister will be taking on too much if he tries to combine running the government with the onerous tasks of closely overseeing not only the Treasury but also the Common Market negotiation," the Financial Times said.

The Manchester Guardian wrote: "What inspires confidence is a chancellor who has a clear gasp of the problems we face, and a declared strategy for tackling them. Mr. Barber is not known for any broad economic philosophy, and even if he has been harboring a strategy in secret, it is hard to be convinced that he has the weight or the intellectual tenacity to carry it with the Treasury.

"It is no comfort to be told that he will be working in amiable

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Toll Doubled for Entering Cars, But You Can Leave N.Y.C. Free

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, July 26 (WP).—As of Aug. 12, it will cost you twice as much to drive into New York City via a Hudson River tunnel or bridge. But you will be able to leave New York free—an accurate if unintended commentary on what the city will do to your purse.

Called a "one-way toll collection system," this unusual innovation was announced by the Port of New York Authority, the bistate agency which runs the Lincoln and Holland tunnels and the George Washington Bridge.

The authority says it is joining with the New York State Bridge Authority and the New York State Thruway to introduce the same system on a total of 12 crossings—meaning you won't be able to save a half dollar by driving to the Catskills to use the Rip Van Winkle Bridge.

The three agencies soothingly emphasize that the new system does not mean higher tolls. It just means that you pay the round-trip when you make the one-way voyage east into New York.

As usual with such announcements, the change is said to be based on extensive surveys, which, the agencies assert, show that virtually all vehicles using the 12 facilities made round-trip crossings.

The hope is that one-way collection will speed the flow of traffic and ease congestion, which will presumably encourage more cars to enter New York City—a prospect which holds minimum delights for pedestrians.

It can be expected that if the experiment works, it will be adopted everywhere else—meaning that along with the five-cent cigar, the 50-cent toll may soon be a nostalgic memory.

Israel Leaning To Plan—If U.S. Makes Pledges

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, July 26 (NYT).—Israel reportedly moved today toward acceptance of the American formulation for a limited cease-fire and the opening of peace talks with the Arab states, but only if both military and political assurances are received from the United States.

Premier Golda Meir and her cabinet met for five hours this afternoon and scheduled further discussion for Tuesday. A planned speech to the Knesset, Israel's parliament, tomorrow by Mrs. Meir was put off, probably until Wednesday.

An official spokesman said "the cabinet commenced deliberations on the situation arising after the recent statements by the Egyptian and Soviet governments regarding the United States initiative." Mrs. Meir and the foreign minister, Abba Eban, were said to have been the principal speakers at the meeting.

According to one source close to the premier, there is no doubt that the government considers this the most crucial turning point in Middle East diplomacy since the beginning of the four-power peace-making effort 18 months ago.

Last Friday afternoon, Mrs. Meir is understood to have received a message from President Nixon urging Israel's prompt acceptance of an American formula for breaking the diplomatic deadlock and getting peace talks going.

The formula, presented to the warring parties by Secretary of State William P. Rogers on June 19, calls for a 90-day cease-fire and the opening of peace talks under the auspices of the United Nations representative, Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden.

President Gamal Abdel Naser of the United Arab Republic declared his acceptance of the proposals, "unconditional and without reservation," in speeches on Thursday and Friday. The Soviet Union followed suit.

Only then was Israel asked for a response, Foreign Ministry officials said. The opening of peace talks was what Israeli diplomats have been urging for the past three years, but the limited cease-fire has provoked agonizing soul-searching among both civilian and military policymakers.

AP.

Golda Meir

Officials said that intensive consultation was under way between Jerusalem and Washington on the detailed terms of the proposal of Mr. Rogers. They acknowledged that a flat rejection was virtually

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Mideast Bloodbath Threatened

Guerrillas Warn Arab Chiefs Not to Accept U.S. Peace Plan

By William Tuohy

BEIRUT, July 26.—A Palestinian guerrilla leader warned yesterday that the commandos would turn the "whole of the Middle East into hell or another Vietnam" in the event of a peace settlement based on U.S. proposals.

Dr. George Habash, speaking at a Palestinian refugee camp in northern Lebanon, declared that the peace proposals accepted by Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser provided for the existence of the state of Israel.

"This is one thing we will not accept and we will fight with everything we have," declared the leader of the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

"A political solution will be achieved only over the dead bodies of our fighters."

[In Amman, United Press International reported the official Central Committee of Palestinian Resistance Organizations announced early today that the guerrillas would break any cease-fire agreed to between the Arabs and Israel.

[The guerrillas said that U.S. peace proposals constituted "a plo to split the Arab front and liquidate the resistance movement. It gives gains to Israel but none to the Arabs," the guerrillas said.

[The statement was issued after a two-and-a-half-hour meeting of leaders of the ten major guerrilla groups in the Central Committee.]

Mr. Habash's warning coincided with the issuance of a threat by another militant, far-left commando group in Amman to create a "bloodbath" if King Hussein accepted the American proposals. The Jordanian cabinet has been meeting to work out a reply to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

● Jordan and Sudan accept U.S. peace-talk proposals, Syria and Iraq reject them. Page 2.

Economist Emilio Colombo Gets Italian Cabinet Mandate

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, July 26 (NYT).—Emilio Colombo, a 50-year-old Christian Democrat who has been Italy's treasury minister for the last seven years, agreed last night to try to form a new government composed of all four center-left parties—his own, the Republicans and the feuding Socialists and Unitarian Socialists.

Mr. Colombo, whose choice as premier-designate was announced by President Giuseppe Saragat after a day of formal political consultations has agreed to try to reconcile the year-old quarrel between the Socialists and Unitarian Socialists.

He is expected to ask the two parties to put aside their disagreement over the Socialists' collaboration with the powerful Communist party so that he can deal strongly with Italy's serious economic problems.

Keystone.

Emilio Colombo

In a statement to newsmen after his 90-minute talk with President Saragat, Mr. Colombo said that revival of the center-left alliance was essential to "the solution of the economic problems which press on us today."

He thus based his initial political line on the same tactic unsuccessfully used by his predecessor, Giulio Andreotti, who last week gave up his attempt to form Italy's 32d post-Fascist government. Mr. Andreotti failed to reconcile the two Socialist parties.

The Unitarian Socialists insist that all coalition partners work to isolate the powerful Communist party. The Socialists maintain that they must be free to join with the Communists in local and regional administrations.

Mr. Colombo, a southerner who went from the Catholic Action organization to parliamentary politics in 1946 at the age of 26 and became minister of agriculture when he was 35, is expected to ask the two parties to support some stiff economic measures while they try to reconcile their political differences.

Mr. Colombo is credited with having formulated the unpopular but successful measures—tax increases and consumer credit restrictions—that brought Italy out of its 1962-63 slump. He has recently voiced alarm over the state of the country's economy.

Nasser Stresses Refugees' Rights

CAIRO, July 26 (UPI).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser said tonight that, in any peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, Palestinian refugees would have to be repatriated to Israel.

Mr. Nasser was speaking to the concluding session of the congress of the Arab Socialist Union — Egypt's sole political party — which opened here Thursday.

"Right and justice are not possible without Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories," Mr. Nasser said. "They are not possible except by giving the Palestinians back their rights, getting them out of their refugee tents and returning them to their towns and villages. They should return to the heart of life after circumstances forced them to live on its margin."

Desertions Up 50 Pct. in Saigon Army

Inflated Prices Are Called Chief Cause

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, July 26 (NYT).—Desertions from the South Vietnamese Army have soared in the last three months, averaging 50 percent higher than last year's rate, according to informed South Vietnamese sources.

The desertion rate, blamed mostly on South Vietnam's spiraling rate of inflation, has officials in both Saigon and Washington worried. It has become an unusually touchy subject with the U.S. military command here.

The actual figures, according to both American and South Vietnamese military spokesmen, are classified. These figures, however, made available from unofficial American and South Vietnamese sources, show that from an average monthly desertion figure of about 8,000 in 1969, the number of deserters rose this year to more than 11,000 in May and nearly 12,000 in June.

$22 Monthly

This rate is expected to continue rising as long as prices, which have doubled in the last year, keep going up.

On his current basic monthly salary, a South Vietnamese Army private can buy little more than two cups of coffee in a Saigon restaurant or 1 1/2 packs of cigarettes. A private with seven dependents, for example, makes 9,000 piasters per month. At the official rate of exchange, which is 118 piasters to the American dollar, that amounts to about $75. At the black-market rate—about 400 piasters per dollar—his monthly salary is $22. All marketplace prices in South Vietnam are geared to the black-market rate, which all but a few Vietnamese use.

Desertions have plagued the South Vietnamese Army for years, though the term is somewhat misleading. Many soldiers drafted into South Vietnam's 387,000-man regular army leave their units in the field and return to their villages, where they join local or provincial units called popular and regional forces. Many others are caught by police and returned to their original units.

Some soldiers simply leave the army, take a job and then return to their units when their finances have improved.

Cairo Says Raid By Jets Is Foiled

CAIRO, July 26 (Reuters).—Israeli jets raided Egyptian positions in the Suez Canal Zone for 90 minutes today, wounding two Egyptian soldiers, a military spokesman announced.

He said 48 Israeli jets attacked positions in the southern and central sectors but were repelled by heavy ground fire. An Israeli Skyhawk was shot down yesterday near Port Tawfik by Egyptian planes, according to the spokesman.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman denied that a jet had been shot down yesterday over the Suez Canal.

2 Israelis Die

TEL AVIV, July 26 (AP).—Two Israeli soldiers, hit by Arab fire Saturday, have died of their wounds, the military command announced today.

Blast Disables Ferry Off Cherbourg; 2 Hurt

CHERBOURG, France, July 26 (AP).—An engine-room explosion disabled the Channel car ferry Free Enterprise in heavy seas 22 miles north of Cherbourg last night. Two engineers were seriously injured.

The ferry was en route from Cherbourg to Southampton with 700 passengers. Two ocean-going tugs of the French Navy sailed out of Cherbourg in response to distress signals and towed the ferry back to Cherbourg.

Vacation in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 26 (UPI).—Kenneth Rush, U.S. Ambassador to West Germany, is in Moscow on a private vacation that has no official connection with the Soviet-West German treaty talks opening tomorrow, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today.

Associated Press.

BEATEN IN SAIGON—Plainclothes police carry a man identified as André Marcel Menras, 24, of France, to police headquarters after Menras and another Frenchman were stoned and beaten after waving a large Viet Cong flag from a war statue.

2 French Fly Viet Cong Flag In Saigon; Beaten by Crowd

(Continued from Page 1)

that he participated in the stoning. "Many civilians were getting angry and throwing rocks," he said at his regular daily briefing for the press. "I got a little angry too, so I threw rocks."

"But I was acting as a citizen," he said to a roar of laughter from newsmen, "not as press director."

The two injured Frenchmen were reported to be in the hands of Saigon's special police, whose specialty is the interrogation and investigation of suspected Viet Cong. Saigon hospital officials said the men were given "first aid" and returned to police custody afterward.

They were identified as Jean-Pierre Depris, 26, a teacher at Frère Pascal School in Da Nang, and André Marcel Menrat, a teacher in Saigon's principal public high school, Laquydon School. It was impossible to determine which was the flag carrier and which the escort.

Climb Unnoticed

Their ascent of the massive stone monument in front of the National Assembly building went unnoticed by most passersby. Only when the Viet Cong colors were unfurled did the two Frenchmen attract attention from the street. Uniformed and plainclothes police began converging on the unusual spectacle. Restaurants emptied, the crowd gathered.

"Are you tourists?" a correspondent shouted in French. "No," replied the man in the red shirt. "I am a teacher. I have lived here for two years."

"Imbeciles, imbeciles," shouted André Delapine, assistant manager of the Caravelle Hotel, a Frenchman who has been in Vietnam for 19 years.

"Bougre de Viet Cong." (Shameful Viet Cong.)

A Vietnamese paratrooper started to climb the monument but was repulsed by one of the teachers with the flagpole. Soon afterwards the stoning began. At first the crowd started using small rocks from the street, then larger ones chipped from the base of the monument.

Mr. Delapine, who had been cursing his two countrymen minutes earlier, threw himself protectively on the flag bearer after the two descended, and several Vietnamese assisted police in carrying him away. The other demonstrator was polled into a jeep after the crowd had punched him savagely. There were reports afterward that he had lost an eye to a rock.

But before the two Frenchmen descended, the crowd turned on the unidentified Dutch journalist, who had tried to restrain a Vietnamese from throwing a rock. He was knocked to the ground and beaten. By the time he escaped to safety in the Vietnamese Press Center he was bleeding profusely from a head wound.

Mr. McDonnel, a tall, long-haired youth, had helped the journalist to safety, and the crowd suddenly turned on him. As the Vietnamese surged toward him, Mr. McDonnel ran helplessly back and forth along the sidewalk stopping occasionally to plead "Help!" Before he was able to reach Vietnamese police, who initially tried to arrest him, Mr. McDonnel was pummeled in the head and kidney regions with fists, stones and kicks. His two cameras were smashed by rocks, and the police exposed his film of the other beating.

A Vietnamese interpreter said afterwards, "At first I thought the crowd was angered by the flag. Then I thought they might attack all foreigners. I even stayed away from the Americans and French then myself."

It was a rare outpouring of public hatred by the Vietnamese, who normally wear their emotions under stoic masks. Many of the Vietnamese spectators said afterwards they thought the two Frenchmen were Americans.

Queen Mother Quits Palace In Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, July 26 (AP).—Under cover of darkness, Queen Sisowath Kossamak Nearireath, Queen Mother of Cambodia, left the Royal Palace on Friday night to take up residence in a small house that had been a museum for her son, ousted Prince Sihanouk.

The Queen Mother was evicted from the beautiful and spacious palace by the government of Gen. Lon Nol, which cut off operating funds for the palace staff. Relations between the monarchy and rightist government which overthrew Prince Sihanouk have been in serious decline for several weeks over the issue of proclaiming Cambodia a republic.

U.S. Gives Russians Its Plan To Freeze Missile Systems

(Continued from Page 1)

and "some new starts" detected since late June. If these missiles continues to multiply, U.S. officials fear a long-term threat to the entire American land-based deterrent.

Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's special adviser on national security affairs, is reported to have told key Senators Thursday that congressional approval of the expansion of the American Safeguard ABM system is vital to provide the United States with a bargaining point to persuade the Russians to agree to a ceiling on SS-9s.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly acknowledged that if the current American proposal is accepted by the Russians, much of the presently planned Safeguard system will have to be dismantled. But the administration's position is that if this Safeguard program induces the Russians to limit their SS-9 deployment, the money will have been well spent.

Stennis Says U.S. Won't Give Israel Planes Secretly

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI).—John C. Stennis, D., Miss, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said today that the United States must help maintain the balance of power in the Middle East but will not supply jets to Israel in secret.

Sen. Stennis declared his support for President Nixon's restraint in supplying Phantom jets and other arms to Israel.

"The President's right," he said during a nationally televised panel program. "He's delayed giving those weapons. I don't think he's delayed too long."

But Sen. Stennis added that the delay should not continue much more if negotiations are unproductive or fail to begin.

"I think he (Nixon) has done rather well, Sen. Stennis said of the President's Middle East policy.

Sen. Stennis said the United States must help achieve a power balance between Israel and the Arab states during negotiations under a U.S. backed diplomatic initiative.

He said a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union is possible in the Middle East, but "I believe we have enough common sense on both sides to avoid being drawn into some kind of conflict."

Hikes Death Valley

DEATH VALLEY, Calif., July 26 (UPI).—Carrying an American flag in memory of his friends killed in Vietnam, Jack Nelson, an Army special sergeant, completed a 130-mile midsummer hike across this stifling desert yesterday.

As Syria, Iraq Reject It

Jordan Accepts U.S. Proposal For Peace Talks in Mideast

By Dana Adams Schmidt

AMMAN, July 26 (NYT).—The Jordanian government approved tonight the United States plan for a cease-fire and peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab states.

Premier Abdel Moneim Rifai announced after a cabinet meeting which had been going on most of the day that the Jordanian reply will be "similar to Egypt's."

This was taken here to mean that, like Egypt's, Jordan's acceptance is unconditional.

[Sudan also came out officially today in support of American peace proposals for the Middle East, but a leading Syrian official dismissed them as a conspiracy against the Palestinian cause, and official Damascus radio described the plan as "aggressive and imperialistic," United Press International reported.

[The ruling Iraqi Ba'athist party announced its rejection of the plan over Baghdad radio and called on all members of the Arab League to do the same.]

The Jordan Premier said Jordan's reply will be published later, presumably after it has been delivered in Washington.

The announcement came after a behind-the scenes struggle between the king and the majority of his ministers, who wanted to follow President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt in accepting the American plan for settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and a minority of cabinet ministers backed by the Palestinian commandos, who wanted Jordan to reject the plan.

Comeback by King

Western diplomats feel that the king had managed, since the humiliation of his setback in the June confrontation with the commandos, to recover his personal morale and his standing with the Jordanian Army.

They believe the king will find a way to accept the American proposals. The real authority of government, the diplomats pointed out, is in the hands of the king and the army rather than the cabinet.

However, the possibility of a new confrontation between the Jordanian Army and the Palestinian commandos, more serious than that of last June in which about 1,000 persons were killed or wounded, cannot be ruled out.

King Hussein

Guerrillas In Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

the initiative advanced by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Mr. Nasser has sent a personal emissary, Hassan Sabri el-Kholy, to Jordan to assure King Hussein that the Egyptian leader stands behind him.

Mr. Habash, whose group held several dozen foreigners hostage last month in Jordanian hotels, said that if a "peaceful solution is imposed" on the Palestinians, "then all the Arab leaders—including President Nasser—will be our enemies."

"This stage is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian revolution," he added, "and we are prepared to fight back with everything we have without reserve."

The commando groups' opposition to the U.S. proposals seemed to indicate that there will be another major confrontation between King Hussein's government and the guerrilla forces.

The last showdown occurred in June when an estimated 1,000 persons, mostly civilians, were casualties in the fighting between the government troops and the commandos and in around Amman.

© Los Angeles Times

Constitution Voted In Morocco by 98%

RABAT, July 26 (Reuters).—Moroccans adopted a new constitution by a sweeping majority of 98.35 percent in a referendum Friday, thus putting an end to the state of emergency instituted by King Hassan five years ago.

After being ruled by decree since June 1965 when the king dissolved the country's first parliament, Morocco will return to a modified form of parliamentary government next month when a national chamber of representatives will be elected in two stages on Aug. 21 and 28.

Israel Leaning to Acceptance If U.S. Gives Assurances

(Continued from Page 1)

out of the question, following Mr. Nasser's acceptance. But Israel was said to be seeking assurances from the Nixon administration on two points:

● What guarantees and practical safeguards can be provided to ensure that Egyptian and Soviet commanders do not use the 90-day period to consolidate and even expand their missile bases in the Suez Canal zone?

● Will the United States support Israel's contention that the proposed talks under Mr. Jarring are to be without prior conditions?

Specifically, Israeli policymakers are worried that the United States, in its eagerness to get the tedious diplomatic confrontation off dead-center, might tacitly acknowledge Mr. Nasser's interpretations of the Rogers plan as accurate and binding.

In accepting the American formulations, Mr. Nasser also defined two conditions for negotiating with Israel—that Israeli troops must withdraw from all the Arab territories seized in the 1967 war and that the undefined rights of the Palestinian people must be restored.

Those two conditions are the essence of what the whole Middle East crisis has been about for the past three years, and could hardly be accepted by any Israeli government as preconditions for negotiations.

Mr. Rogers cited no such conditions in proposing the cease-fire and opening of talks; for the Israelis, the question is whether the Americans will stand by their own proposal, and thus leave Israel free to bargain on all points, or slip quietly toward the Egyptian frame of reference.

Bonn, Polan Recess Talk On Frontier

W. German Predic Accord by Year's

By Henry Tanner

WARSAW, July 26 (N Three days of negotiations normalization of relations b West Germany and Poland inconclusively here yesterda an agreement to meet ag Bonn in the first half of Sept

Secretary of State Georg nand Duckwitz, the head German delegation, said th hoped the treaty between th countries would be ready for ing before the end of the ye spoke briefly to correspondent fore leaving the Foreign Mi where the talks were held.

A joint statement declared they had discussed "variou dividual provisions of the treaty" and would now rep their governments.

Time for Evaluation

This will permit the two ernments to evaluate the con the negotiations between Wes many and the Soviet Union, will be resumed in Moscow row, before deciding on the step in the Polish-German

There is a keen awareness that the Soviet-German ne tions, the Polish-German ne ence, the talks between the Germanys and the four-powe cussions on Berlin are in parts of an overall negotiati cannot be separated.

It was the fifth time that and German negotiators had since the start of the year. two sides are believed to b basic agreement on the key ment in the treaty—that the Neisse line, which has been Polish-East German border the end of the war, must be reg ed as Poland's final and perma western frontier.

Scheel Arrives in Moscow To Begin Pact Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

text capable of neutralizing the criticism back in Bonn.

In particular, he will be seeking Soviet guarantees about West German ties to Berlin and of demonstrating that the ed treaty does not jeopardi hope of eventual German cation.

The Russians, on the other have been taking the line they regard the Bahr draft as basically final document. It is yet clear whether they will willing to make further concession

In this respect, private West German sources expressed concern over an article published in Pravda. The article described the negotiations as important not only for bilateral relations between the two countries but also for "peaceful development in Europe."

However, it then went on to "The Soviet Union, which is wi ing its trade relations with West Europe, would like to come to normal businesslike relations with West Germany. As far as country is concerned, the way open."

"Practical results depend on extent to which the West Ger government shows itself ready respond to the situation ari from the war in Europe—the violability of present European b ders, the existence of two Germ states and the necessity of insur the security of the peoples of rope."

Heath Picks Anthony Barber

(Continued from Page 1)

harness with Mr. Heath; it is simply not possible for a modern prime minister to be his own chancellor."

As Chancellor, Mr. Barber will seek to fulfill the Conservative party's major election promises of tax reductions, cuts in government spending, faster economic growth and curtailment of wage-price inflation.

Mr. Barber must also cope with a balance-of-payments position far less favorable than it was six months ago. Many observers believe that the chancellor will bear the brunt of government responsibility for the next several years.

Further Changes Expected

The new appointment—announced yesterday after the Queen's approval—is expected to result in further change in Mr. Heath's month-old cabinet. Mr. Heath has not yet made up his mind about Mr. Barber's replacement as negotiator for Britain's entry into the Common Market, a post with the title of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Among the possible successors mentioned are the Minister of Technology, Geoffrey Rippon, and Christopher Soames, the British Ambassador to Paris, who worked closely with Mr. Heath in the original Common Market negotiations in 1961 and 1962. Mr. Soames was then Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Heath was Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Barber, an energetic, fast-stepping lawyer with a fondness for interior decorating and antiques, barely fits the traditional Tory patterns of wealth and social background. He grew up amid middle-income, middle-class surroundings. His father was a confectionery manufacturer.

He joined the British Army in 1939, at the age of 19, and later transferred to the Royal Air Force, flew reconnaissance Spitfires and was captured in 1942 by the Germans when his plane ran out of fuel over the English Channel. He spent three years in a prisoner-of-war camp in Poland.

Mr. Barber served as parliamentary private secretary to Harold Macmillan when he was Prime Minister in 1958, as economic secretary to the Treasury in 1960 and later as Minister of Health.

He attended Oxford on a government grant and is married to Jean Asquith, who ran unsuccessfully against a Labor candidate in Yorkshire in 1950. They were married in 1950 and have two daughters.

South African to UN

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, July 26 (UPI).—South Africa has appointed Carl von Hirschberg, a career diplomat, to be the republic's acting permanent representative at the United Nations.

They'll Go Free in a Month

Greek Jury Convicts 2 Arabs For Bombing Office of El Al

ATHENS, July 26 (AP).—Two Jordanians were convicted early today of an anti-Israel bombing in Athens and given prison terms that are already voided by a controversial accord between Greece and a band of airplane hijackers.

The jury had been asked by prosecutor Christos Economou to conduct itself just as if sentence would actually be carried out.

"Justice will do its duty in this case," said Mr. Economou, "and the state will exercise its own right."

The Greek government agreed to free the two Jordanians—whatever the trial's outcome—and five other Arab terrorists to save the lives of 55 persons aboard an Olympic Airways jetliner hijacked last Wednesday.

The court convicted Elias Dergarabedian, 24, a tailor, of premeditated murder in a hand-grenade attack in November, 1969, on the ticket office here of the Israeli Airlines, El Al. It sentenced him to 18 years 4 months.

The other defendant, Mansour Seifeddin Murad Zugageh, 21, a dental student, was named as an accomplice in the bombing and given 11 years 3 months 15 days.

Obeying Orders

Mr. Economou had said the jury should consider the "extenuating circumstances" that Dergarabedian did not act upon "base motives" and that he was obeying orders.

Dergarabedian testified that the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) had ordered him to toss the grenade into the El Al office but had told him it "would only make noise, not hurt anyone."

He said he had wanted to pitch the grenade into an empty El Al office, but when he found the office rather crowded, he rolled the grenade under a couch.

The couch in fact absorbed many of the steel fragments and unquestionably saved many lives.

Accomplice Not Told

Zugageh testified, and Dergarabedian backed him up, that he knew nothing of the plot to toss a grenade into the El Al office.

The dental student admitted that he too belonged to the PLF but said he had had no commando training. He said the PLF asked him to help Dergarabedian in whatever way he could but in no way indicated what was involved.

Under the pact with the hijackers both men are to go free in less than a month. Israel has formally urged Greece to ignore a pact "made under duress and blackmail," but Greece insists it will keep the bargain.

The Egyptian ambassador to Athens termed "inaccurate" yesterday reports that President Gamal Abdel Nasser had congratulated the six Arabs who hijacked the Olympic Airways jet and threatened to blow it up.

Relations between the regime of Premier George Papadopoulos and Arab governments have grown tense.

Former Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff has suggested that a review of Greece's traditionally pro-Arab foreign policy may be overdue. He also called on the government to ban Olympic Airways flights to Arab countries and the landing of Arab airliners in Greece.

Greece has put Arab nations on notice that more Arab-directed terrorism on Greek soil may lead to a rupture of diplomatic ties.

Oil-Rich Sultan Quits Oman Son Steps In, Vows Reform

DUBAYY, Trucial Oman, July 26 (Reuters).—Oxford-educated Qabus Bin Said, 30, said today in the neighboring Sultanate of Muscat and Oman that he has taken over the oil-rich state from his father, feudalist Sultan Said Bin Taimour. The younger man promised a new deal for the sultanate's one million people.

His father, 60, arrived in London with bullet wounds after his reported abdication.

The new ruler pledged in a statement in Muscat to modernize the state, which has had close ties with Britain for the past 150 years.

Sultan Qabus is the only son of the former ruler. He was at Sandhurst military academy in England in 1960 and then spent six months on attachment to a British regiment in West Germany.

[In London, informed sources said the former sultan was receiving medical treatment for bullet wounds received in an incident on Thursday night before the abdication. No one else was reported hurt in the incident and the former sultan was not in dangerous condition, the sources said.]

Sultan Qabus said in his statement: "I have watched with growing dismay and increasing anger the inability of my father to use the new-found wealth of this country for the needs of its people."

"That is why I have taken c trol," he said in the statement

Sultan Qabus then promised set up as quickly as possible modern and forceful governm with the firm aim of remov restrictions under which the peo had suffered and to produce happier and more secure fut

Earlier this year, a body link with the Dhofari rebels of t sultanate and called the Natio Democratic Front came into bei formed of Arab nationalists other leftists. Britain has be under consistent attack in t United Nations for its alleged r in sustaining the sultanate agai the revolutionary forces.

New U.K. Military Chief

LONDON, July 26 (Reuters).—Admiral Sir Peter Hill-Norton, aged 55, will be the new chief of Britain's Defense Staff from April, 1971, the Defense Ministry announced here today. He succeeds Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Elworthy, and will be replaced in his present posts as First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff by Admiral Sir Michael Pollock.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Very cloudy
ANKARA	29	84	Cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Sunny
BEIRUT	24	75	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy
BERLIN	15	59	Rain
BRUSSELS	18	64	Shower
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	34	93	Sunny
CASABLANCA	27	81	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Partly cloudy
COSTA D' SOL	27	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	30	86	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	63	Very cloudy
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy
HELSINKI	21	70	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	30	86	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Partly cloudy
LISBON	27	81	Sunny
LONDON	15	59	Rain
MADRID	31	88	Sunny
MILAN	28	82	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	28	82	Sunny
MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
MUNICH	15	59	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	28	82	Hot, humid
NICE	25	77	Sunny
OSLO	18	64	Overcast
PARIS	16	61	Rain
PRAGUE	13	55	Sunny
ROME	28	82	Sunny
SOFIA	21	70	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Overcast
TEL AVIV	33	91	Sunny
TUNIS	29	84	Sunny
VENICE	26	79	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	19	66	Cloudy
WARSAW	17	63	Showers
WASHINGTON	31	88	Hot, humid
ZURICH	18	64	Cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Week of Budget Study Starts

White House Will Consider Reorganization of Pentagon

By Ken W. Clawson

W CLEMENTE, Calif., July 26 —Reorganization of the De- ent of Defense will be the order of business at the West- White House tomorrow as ident Nixon meets with De- Secretary Melvin Laird on to improve the efficiency of Pentagon, under increasing ism for cost overruns on weap- contracts.

e meeting comes on the eve e release of a blue-ribbon com- on report containing specific mmendations for a general re- turing of key Pentagon fune-

The commission, appointed resident Nixon shortly after he office, is headed by Gilbert ugh, board chairman of the opolitan Life Insurance Co.

ess Secretary Ron Ziegler would disclose details of the report said it would be released in hington tomorrow or Tuesday.

so meeting with the President rrow will be Deputy Defense etary David Packard and y Kissinger, the President's nal security adviser. Mr. Zie- said he also expected them to ss strategy for obtaining Sen- approval of the next phase of administration's anti-ballistic le system, which is included in the defense procurement bill now before the Senate.

The Western White House announced yesterday the resignation of Lawrence M. Cox as assistant housing and development secretary for renewal and housing assistance.

Mr. Cox joined the administration in March last year after serving since 1941 as executive director of the Norfolk, Va., Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

HUD Secretary George Romney said Mr. Cox's resignation was due to "pressing matters of personal business."

The administration also released a report of the President's task force on oceanography, one of a series of such reports growing out of Mr. Nixon's appointment of 20 task forces at the outset of his presidency.

The key recommendation is the creation of a single agency to coordinate marine affairs, which the administration on July 9 partially carried out by setting up the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It will come into being in 60 days unless Congress disapproves.

The new agency, under the Commerce Department, includes various marine programs from other federal departments and is charged with coordinating marine affairs.

Key administration officials will begin arriving here tomorrow for a series of meetings on the fiscal 1972 federal budget. They include Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; George P. Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Caspar Weinberger, deputy OMB director in charge of the budget; John Ehrlichman, director of the domestic council staff, and Richard Nathan, assistant OMB director.

Mr. Ziegler said that having top military and domestic budgetary officials here—for the most extensive meetings yet on the 1972 budget—would lead to at least preliminary decisions on priorities.

Alabama Bars Wallace From 72 Takeover

By J. M. McFadden

IRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26 —George C. Wallace suffered etback yesterday at the hands Alabama's Democratic executive mittee, which passed a rule ibiting him from running for ident on the Democratic ticket Alabama again in 1972.

he Alabama Democratic party pledged to support the 1972 ocratic presidential candidate, loyalists took control of state y machinery. The move aligns state party with national poli- for the first time since 1948.

was a major victory for party irman Robert Vance, who has ineered a series of reforms ce he was elected over Mr. Wal- s opposition in 1966.

he 69 to 28 vote came from a ly expanded state executive mittee that includes 13 black nbers. They are the first Negro mitteemen since Reconstruc- to serve on the body, whose nbers are elected in the Demo- ic primary.

Another Chance

Wallace forces routed Satur- have one more crack at con- of the ballot, when the com- e meets again in January.

And Mr. Wallace promised atedly in his successful race for Democratic gubernatorial nom- ion in May to "turn that state utive committee upside down r I'm governor."

He did not attend the executive mittee meeting.

n 1968, Mr. Wallace ran as a mocrat on the Alabama ballot, hough he was a third party ndidate everywhere else. The e changes adopted Saturday vide for presidential electors pointed by the committee and dged to the national Democratic ndidate.

The committee voted to seat ius Amerson, the South's first ck sheriff, who successfully con- ted his white opponent's elec- n to the committee.

Other changes voted yesterday ude adoption of the entire Mc- vern committee plan for select- delegates to the national con- ition. Three-fourths are to be cted in the primary and the appointed by the committee.

he committee's loyalist majority lted from Mr. Vance's reform on last January which provided election of members from ller districts, some of which largely black.

p to now Alabama voters elect- presidential electors in a May mary.

Loyalists Happy

oyalists were exuberant today older members were more cau- s.

I was surprised that the vote so large," said one, a state slator. "But George has two rs to work this out. An awful of bridges and roads have to built in two years. And he'll be sitting governor all that time. I don't want to underestimate . I've done that before. They'll gathering their forces by 1972."

TWA to Lay Off 300 Pilots in U.S.

ANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26 PI).—Trans World Airlines will off 300 pilots throughout the ion by Oct. 1 because of reduc- air travel and a leveling off of airline's expansion.

om Grayhill, chief pilot in A's Kansas City center, con- ied Friday that 75 pilots will laid off by Sept. 1 and 125 e by Oct. 1.

r. Grayhill said that TWA was ling off an expansion program began ten years ago. As a lt, he said, the airline's pilot ning program is tapering off pilots who have been tied up raining are now being freed to rn to flight crews as regular s.

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TURNING A PHRASE—Patrolman George Pfeffer adorns his Delran Township, N.J., patrol car with a sign giving policemen's reaction to being called "pigs" by dissidents.

Gallup Poll

Extremist Groups in the U.S. Draw Unfavorable Reactions

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., July 26.—Extremist groups have little popular appeal in United States today, according to a recent nationwide Gallup poll.

Nor is there evidence of any significant change in attitudes toward extremist organizations over the past five years, a period of violent upheavals in U.S. society. This is seen from a comparison of the results of the latest survey with those from a comparable survey in 1965.

In the latest survey, only 4 percent of those interviewed hold a "highly favorable" opinion of the John Birch Society, an ultra-right organization, whereas 38 percent say they have a "highly unfavorable" opinion. The comparable percentages five years ago were little different—3 percent and 40 percent.

The same pattern holds true for the Ku Klux Klan, another rightist organization. Today 3 percent hold a "highly favorable" view of this organization and 75 percent hold a "highly unfavorable" view. Virtually the identical figures were recorded 5 years ago.

Similarly, two organizations at the other end of the political spectrum—the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) and the Black Panthers, an ultra-militant Negro group—are supported by only a small fraction of the U.S. population.

Seven percent of adults interviewed in the survey—with the highest proportions among the college-educated and young—say they have a "highly favorable" opinion of the SDS. The other end of the scale finds 42 percent with a "highly unfavorable" opinion.

The Black Panthers fare even worse with the U.S. public. Two percent of adults give this organization the highest rating on the scale, whereas three in four (75 percent) give it a "highly unfavorable" rating.

Ratings are based on a sensitive attitude scale called the Stapel Scalometer, which consists of ten squares or boxes. The person being tested is given a card showing the squares and is told that the top square represents the highest degree of liking, the lowest square, the lowest degree. He is then asked to indicate how far up or down the scale he would place the organization he is asked to rate.

Highly favorable attitudes are obtained by combining the responses in the top two scale positions, while extreme negative attitudes are obtained by combining the responses in the bottom two positions.

Following are the highly favorable and highly unfavorable ratings for each organization tested. The 1965 figures are shown in parentheses, where a comparison has been made:

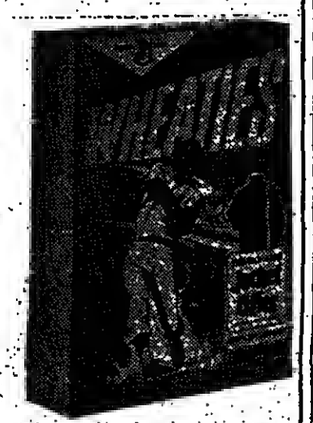
	Highly Favorable %	Highly Unfavorable %
KKK	3 (1)	75 (76)
John Birch Society	4 (3)	38 (40)
Black Panthers	2	75
SDS	7	42

Touted Cereals Held Lacking in Nutrition Value

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI).—Many popular ready-to-eat breakfast cereals, including those heavily advertised on children's television programs as being packed with energy, are almost totally lacking in nutritional value, Congress was told last week.

Dr. Robert B. Choate, a private Washington consultant who helped organize the White House conference on food, nutrition and health last December, told a Senate Commerce Consumer subcommittee that of 60 brands he had studied, only three were "clearly the best from a nutrient standpoint." He said they were Kellogg's Product 19, General Mills' Kaboom and General Mills' Total.

The lower 40 brands, or two-thirds of his list, were "almost devoid" of nutritional worth, said Dr. Choate. "They fatten but do little to prevent malnutrition," he said. The other 17 brands were rated in between, either as having "some redeeming features" or "nutritionally meritorious."



Breakfast of champions? Maybe, but a U.S. nutritionist said Wheaties ranked only 29th in nutritional value of 60 dry cereals.

Women Unfit for Top Jobs, Democrat Doctor Maintains

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT).—The suitability of women for important jobs has become the subject of intense personal attacks within the high councils of the Democratic party, and Hubert H. Humphrey's intervention has not sufficed to make peace.

The controversy about the role of women arose on April 30, at a session of the Democratic party's committee on national priorities, when Rep. Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii urged her party to "give the cause of women's rights the highest priority it deserves."

Mrs. Mink was immediately challenged by Dr. Edgar F. Berman, a member of the committee and a close personal friend of former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey. Dr. Berman argued that physical factors, particularly the menstrual cycle and menopause, disqualified women for key executive jobs.

"If you had an investment in a bank," the physician said in response to Mrs. Mink's appeal, "you wouldn't want the president of your bank making a loan under these raging hormonal influences at that particular period."

"Suppose we had a President in the White House," he continued, "a menopausal woman president who had to make the decision of the Bay of Pigs, which of course was a bad one, or the Russian contretemps with Cuba at the time?"

Nearly two months later, Mrs. Mink sent a copy of the hearing transcript to Mr. Humphrey and urged him to seek Dr. Berman's resignation.

"I am certain you will be appalled," she said, "at Dr. Berman's disgusting performance in which he displayed the basest sort of prejudice against women, characterizing us as mentally incapable to govern, let alone aspire to equality, because we are physiologically inferior."

In his reply to Mrs. Mink, dated July 3, Mr. Humphrey denied that he had caused the appointment of Dr. Berman to the policy committee and refused to seek his ouster. But Mr. Humphrey insisted that he agreed on the issue with Mrs. Mink. "Your argument is with Dr. Berman," he said, forwarding her complaint and urging her to take up the matter again with the physician.

'Dear Patsy' Letter

Dr. Berman responded with a "Dear Patsy" letter on July 14, in which he suggested that the angry tone of her protest to Mr. Humphrey was itself an expression of her "raging hormonal imbalance.

"I said that semi-seriously," Dr. Berman commented yesterday in a telephone interview about his correspondence on womanhood. "But it's not entirely facetious, either. There are physiologic limitations that women just can't get around no matter what."

Even a congresswoman must defer to scientific truths, he wrote. "There just are physical and psychological inhibitants that limit a female's potential," Dr. Berman said. "So I reiterate, all things being equal, I would still rather have had a male JFK make the Cuban missile crisis decisions than a female of similar age who could possibly be subject to the curious mental aberrations of that age group.

"I also repeat that it would be safer to entrust a male pilot's reactions and judgments in a difficult in-flight or landing problem than to even a slightly pregnant female pilot."

Dr. Berman closed the letter: "In any event, I certainly hope that even our 'male-order' relationship does not remain at odds, on the basis of this little contretemps, as I have always admired you not only for your hardness of purpose but for your restraint and stability as well, under cooler circumstances."

Dr. Berman, 55, was a pioneer in heart transplant surgery on dogs in the 1950s. He later worked as a consultant to the State Department on population and health projects in Latin America, and accompanied Mr. Humphrey throughout the 1968 presidential campaign.

5 U.S. States Have Violence On Weekend

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 26 (AP).—About 250 demonstrators "celebrating" the tenth anniversary of Cuba's Castro regime burned an American flag, ignited some trash receptacles, overturned phone booths and tried to upset a bus early today. They dispersed when confronted by 50 riot police. There were no arrests and no reports of injuries.

In Columbus, Ohio, police used tear gas to disperse about 350 persons blocking a street bordering the Ohio State University campus early this morning. Fifteen persons were arrested on charges that included resisting arrest. One person was treated at a hospital for a head cut.

The crowd had gathered to protest "police harassment" in the arrests Friday night of several area residents on disorderly conduct charges.

In New York, two telephone company storage facilities and a police radio car were set ablaze early today in the latest series of fire-bombings to hit that city. Molotov cocktails apparently were used against two phone lockers and the patrol car, in separate attacks. No injuries were reported.

Curfew in Peoria

PEORIA, Ill., July 26 (UPI).—Mayor E. Michael O'Brien yesterday ordered a 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew for persons under 21 and asked others to "cool it" after two successive nights of violence in black neighborhoods

Mr. O'Brien urged the 125,000 residents of this north-central Illinois city, about 11 percent of them Negroes, to "calm themselves . . . for the use of reason."

Police days off were canceled Saturday and authorities said there would be intensive patrols in a six-square-block area on the near north side and around 12 to 15 blocks on the south side

During the preceding two nights police counted 12 shootings, resulting in injuries to six persons, 17 cases of arson and 40 arrests in and around two big housing projects.

31 Seized in N.J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., July 26 (UPI).—Sporadic vandalism, including window-smashing, shattered a dawn-to-dusk curfew Friday night after three previous nights of violence

Thirty-one persons, including eight juveniles, were arrested on charges of violating the curfew.

Maddox Suffers Bruises

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26 (AP).—Gov. Lester Maddox suffered a bruised shoulder and elbow Friday when a state patrol car in which he was riding missed a curve in a heavy rainstorm and crashed into an abutment. He was examined at a hospital here and released.

3 Black Congressmen Tell Nixon 'Patience Is Exhausted'

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT).—Three black congressmen, bitter that President Nixon has been unwilling to meet them for five months, have released the text of a joint letter to him and said, "The patience of many black Americans is exhausted."

The congressmen charged that Mr. Nixon's present course is destined to destroy all chance for national unity and urged him to listen to the views of black America.

The sharply worded letter was evidence of stirring discontent among influential blacks. This discontent appears to have been fanned by the remarks last week of Whitney M. Young jr., executive director of the National Urban League, which some blacks regarded as unjustifiably kind to the administration.

'Black America'

The congressmen's letter to Mr. Nixon stated, "Since you assumed office you have traveled to all corners of the earth emphasizing your concern for many problems . . . But you have not come to black America."

The letter also said the President's course "is destined to destroy all possibilities of unity and brotherhood."

The signers, all Democrats, were William L. Clay, of Missouri, Augustus F. Hawkins, of California, and Louis Stokes, of Ohio. They are among the nine black members of Congress who on Feb. 18 requested a meeting with the President to convey their views of social problems.

"We didn't get an answer for two months," Rep. Stokes said today. "And then we got a letter from a staff assistant nobody has ever heard of saying don't call the President, he'll call you."

The second letter was reported to have been endorsed by at least some of the other six black congressmen.

Policies 'Detrimental'

Alluding to Mr. Young's remarks, the congressmen said the important issue is not whether an individual black believes the administration is "anti-black" but whether the President could justify policies "which are clearly detrimental" to blacks.

Early this month, Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, labeled the administration anti-black.

On Monday, Mr. Young took a more moderate view, arguing that the administration is not consciously anti-black and that blacks should work with liberal forces inside the administration.

Strike Slowing Production Of Atomic Weapons in U.S.

By Anthony Ripley

DENVER, July 26 (NYT).—Striking workers at a key Atomic Energy Commission plant have slowed American production of nuclear weapons and raised charges that management has been careless handling radioactive materials.

Both the Dow Chemical Co., which operates the plant for the AEC at Rocky Flats, 16 miles northwest of Denver, and a team of congressional investigators flown in from Washington, have denied any immediate hazard exists from attempts to keep the plant going during the strike.

But they acknowledge union charges that radioactive wastes have been buried on the plant property in the past. The congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy plans further investigations into the burials, a staff member said in a telephone interview from Washington.

AEC regulations require special handling of radioactive wastes. Long-term disposal must go to an authorized burial ground.

Temporary Storage

A Dow spokesman said that the burials—some of them stored at ground level and mounded over with earth—took place between 1955 and 1965 and were regarded by the company as only temporary storage. He said that only low-level radioactivity was contained in the buried steel drums.

The charges are a turnabout for Local 15440 of the International Union of District 50, Allied and Technical Workers. Only five months ago, union officials stoutly defended Dow against charges by outside scientists that the plant was leaking radioactive plutonium to the surrounding countryside.

Union officers say that they had been "misled" by company officials into thinking it was safe.

The strike, which began June 28, has slowed nuclear weapons production, though it had not had the disastrous effect of the $45 million plutonium fire that hit major assembly buildings at Rocky Flats on May 11, 1969. The fire brought weapons production in the United States to a halt. Production at the plant today is at a "greatly reduced scale," a congressional investigator who toured the secret plant this week reported.

The union, an independent expelled from the United Mine Workers in March of 1968, set up picket lines when negotiations broke down over wages. Though the union has a three-year contract with a year to run, a clause allows the reopening of negotiations on wages at the end of two years.

At the last bargaining session July 16 with a federal mediator, the union proposed that Dow rehire three employees dismissed over picket line violence, that a 56-cent-an-hour wage increase be granted and that a cost-of-living escalator clause be included in the contract.

"The company was not interested," a Dow spokesman said.

The company's last wage increase was 28.1 cents an hour, he added, with the present average hourly wage at $3.85. No new talks have been scheduled.

U.S. Census Check On Blacks Urged

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI).—This year's U.S. national census failed to count so many black citizens that another check on the figures should be made, according to the National Urban League.

The organization's annual conference adopted a statement last week urging the U.S. Census Bureau to make sure the 1970 population totals will correct errors made ten years ago. The bureau has estimated it omitted counting 10 percent of the country's Negroes in 1960, according to Dr. Robert Hill, head of the league's "Coalition for a Black Count."

The league's executive director, Whitney M. Young jr., said inaccurate census tallies "will result in a loss of economic and political power for black Americans."

Squatters Asking Self-Help Center On Ellis Island

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP).—A group of 60 squatters who have occupied the abandoned, weed-choked buildings of Ellis Island since last Monday say they will leave next Saturday, but hope to return later to set up a self-supporting rehabilitation center.

The squatters, all black and most of them former drug addicts, said yesterday that they would seek to cooperate with the government in efforts to transform the 27.5-acre island into a community for at least 2,500 persons. The government made no comment.

"We're not asking for a single, solitary penny," said Dr. Thomas W. Matthews, a spokesman. "All we need from the government is cooperation."

The squatters arrived at the island in a 30-foot skiff and went unnoticed until Friday when they were spotted by a helicopter pilot.

Under the direction of Dr. Matthews, president of the National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization (NEGRO), they set up living quarters in crumbling buildings that once served as a reception area for millions of American immigrants. The island has been abandoned since 1954, and in 1965 was designated as part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Russians Win a Truce In Battle of Long Island

GLEN COVE, N.Y., July 26 (AP).—Andrew Di Paola, mayor of this small Long Island community, has agreed to a 30-day truce in his battle to collect $49,912 in back taxes on an estate leased to the Russian UN mission.

After threatening earlier to auction the property in a tax lien sale, Mr. Di Paola said Friday that he would delay the sale to appear before a congressional committee and seek legislation providing a federal subsidy to cover the tax loss.

U.S. Fishing Town Posts Reward for Soviet Trawlers

FORT BRAGG, Calif., July 26 (Reuters).—Angry citizens of this little northern California fishing town have offered a reward for the capture of one of 17 large Soviet trawlers they say are violating and ruining their fishing grounds.

Some $350, together with pledges of merchandise such as a side of beef, have been raised in one day as a reward by a new group called "American Waters for American Fishermen."

"If we get the reward high enough, maybe we'll get some soldier of fortune to go out after the Russians," said Jack Azevedo, a local merchant.

Held in Nixon Threat

STOCKTON, Calif., July 26 (Reuters).—A former Navy frogman and weapons expert was being held here today on charges of threatening to assassinate President Nixon. Secret Service agents arrested John Woolf, 53, in a caravan park near here Thursday night. A rifle and ammunition were in his possession. He has a history of mental illness.

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Russian Naval Chief Boasts Of Parity With West's Fleets

MOSCOW, July 26 (AP).—The head of the Soviet Navy boasted today that his nuclear submarines and missile carriers have "bound the hands of the imperialists." Uneasy U.S. naval experts say most of the bragging is justified.

Adm. Sergei Gorshkov and Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko used the occasion of Soviet Navy Day to claim invincibility on the high seas. In thinly veiled threats to the West they indicated that Soviet ships shadow every navy in the world and were ready to give a "crushing rebuff to any aggressor."

"The pride of our navy is atomic submarines, fitted with missiles of various purposes which can be launched from under water," Adm. Gorshkov proclaimed in a Pravda article. "The submarines, together with naval missile-carrying aviation having high speed and long-range planes, are the basis of the striking might of the navy. Up-to-date surface ships with perfect weapons are assigned a major role," he wrote.

In All Oceans

"Ships of the Soviet Navy are systematically present in all oceans, including the areas of the presence of navies of NATO. Such a situation is undoubtedly not to the liking of imperialist hawks."

Adm. Gorshkov added that the Soviet Union relies "not only on the quantity of ships but mainly the quality of their missile-nuclear weapons and technical facilities."

Such talk was unheard of in 1956, when the 60-year-old admiral took command of the Soviet Navy. In the last 14 years, he has built up a relatively insignificant coastal defense force that seldom ventured far from land into four blue-water fleets that pack powerful muscle.

Warning by Rickover

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Vice-Admiral Hyman Rickover believes that the Soviet Union could start history's biggest war tomorrow. "I am frankly not confident the outcome of such a war would be in our favor," he said in congressional testimony released last night.

Adm. Rickover often is called the father of the nuclear submarine and is a champion of an expanded U.S. Navy.

He said also in his testimony that the Russians will have more atomic submarines then the United States by the end of the year.

Adm. Rickover criticized congressional advocates of reduced defense spending. He said America's military posture was seriously deteriorating and declared: "These are cold hard facts, yet they are ignored by those who call for what amounts to unilateral disarmament."

Adm. Rickover's comments were made before the House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy.

U.S. Astronauts May Sign Deal On TV Films

HOUSTON, July 26 (Reuters).—U.S. astronauts and a top television producer may produce documentaries about the space program.

Col. Tom Stafford, head of the astronaut office here, confirmed that the U.S. space agency is reviewing a proposed one-year contract between the 43-man astronaut corps and award-winning producer David Wolper.

News of the proposed deal broke as Life magazine's exclusive contract for the astronauts' life stories expired. At one time this contract was estimated to be worth $16,500 a year to each astronaut. But as the ranks of the spacemen swelled, its value decreased to about $3,000 each.

Under the new deal, which could prove still more lucrative, all the astronauts would share in the proceeds from the television documentaries. Some would probably act as narrators.

Mr. Wolper plans to sell the documentaries to U.S. television networks or to sponsors. But the astronauts will only be paid if films are actually made.

Peking Missile Ready for Test, Paper Reports

HONG KONG, July 26 (UPI).—A Hong Kong newspaper reported today that Communist China's intercontinental ballistic missile "is now ready to be test-fired."

The Sunday Star also said Peking has no intention of reconciliation with Moscow "until the current Kremlin leaders fall."

Quoting its own sources, the English-language tabloid said the missile is ready, "but the top five men in the politburo have not yet decided when to hold the test."

The five members of the politburo of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party, the central leadership of Peking, are chairman Mao Tse-tung, vice-chairman and Defense Minister Lin Piao, Premier Chou En-lai, Chen Po-ta and Kang Sheng.

U.S. Navy Cancels First Underwater Poseidon Firing

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., July 26 (AP).—The inaugural undersea launching of the U. S. Navy's multi-explosive Poseidon missile was cancelled today, and officials said the shot from the nuclear-powered submarine James Madison may be delayed for a month.

The initial firing from a submerged vessel was to have taken place tomorrow, but Navy spokesmen said additional surface testing is needed before the Poseidon can be shot from beneath the sea.

Poseidon missiles are destined to replace the Polaris systems aboard U.S. nuclear submarines. They carry up to ten warheads that may be dispersed to ten different targets after launching.

Airlift Helps Feed Britain; Dock Talks Resuming Today

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 26 (NYT).—As swarms of chartered planes carried fruits and vegetables into Britain, striking dock workers prepared today for new moves in the strike that has tied the nation's ports.

Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, representing most of the 47,000 striking dockers, and employer representatives are scheduled to meet tomorrow with Robert Carr, the minister of employment. The meeting will focus on a report, scheduled for release tomorrow, by a court of inquiry into the deadlocked wage dispute that has led to some food scarcities and rising fruit and vegetable prices.

The four-man court, under Lord Pearson, a 70-year-old senior judge, is expected to recommend an increase in the dockers' basic wage, the key issue in the 11-day-old dispute. Such a recommendation would be a blow to the employers who have argued that an increase in the dockers' basic pay from $26.60 per week to $48, which the union asks, could have "very serious consequences" on the economy.

Airlift in Progress

As dockers tightened their grip on the strike-bound ports, where nearly 46,000 tons of perishable foods are waiting to be unloaded, an airlift began to meet potential shortages of food and other imports. The planes were chartered by British companies. Meat from Northern Ireland, grapes from Cyprus and Channel Island tomatoes were flown into Luton, one of Britain's largest airports for package tours and chartered flights.

"It is great fun, like the Berlin airlift," said Richard Ward, a crew supervisor at Luton Airport. "We are all union members but we are not in the least worried about beating the strike."

Around Britain, local airports at Manston and Stansted were reported to be crowded with incoming and outgoing freight.

"I can only describe this as a gigantic airlift," said Richard Lash, Stansted operations manager. "Our aircraft are working around the clock and our freight import figures have gone up from 30 tons a day to nearly 300."

At Stansted, Trans Meridian Airways, normally a long-haul cargo-carrying line, carried machinery to Hamburg and Rotterdam yesterday and brought back tomatoes and cabbages. One charter executive, Ron Ketley, of Trans-Mediterranean Airways, said he hoped to see a coordinating board set up to insure that planes had payloads at both ends of each trip.

The airlift of food into Britain is, so far, relatively small compared to the possible needs.

Strike at Alitalia

ROME, July 26 (UPI).—A 24-hour pilot's strike by employees of the Italian airline Alitalia today canceled all of the carrier's overseas flights and many within Italy and Europe. A pay dispute was the issue.

Noting Soviet, Chinese Roles

Douglas-Home Sees Gains In Both Mideast, Indochina

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, says that both the Egyptians and Israelis are starting to think of negotiations as their best course. He feels that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must take account of new Soviet influence south of Europe and must possibly consider protection of trade routes around southern Africa.

He sees Vietnamization as a beginning toward a reduction of hostilities in Indochina.

Sir Alec gave these and other views Thursday in a round-the-table discussion with Paul Miller, president of the Associated Press and chairman of the Gannett Newspapers, and Arthur L. Gavshon, the diplomatic correspondent of the Associated Press in London.

It was the first interview he has granted to newsmen since resuming his old post as foreign secretary in the new Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward R. Heath. The room where the discussion took place has been used by a succession of foreign secretaries in the Foreign Office since 1862.

Signs of Encouragement

Sir Alec said the most important matter facing him is the crisis in Middle East, where he thinks he detects "signs both the Egyptians and Israelis are just beginning to think a negotiated settlement might be better than a continuing war."

The interview was held before the speech on Thursday by President Gamal Abdel Nasser in which he said that the United Arab Republic accepts the United States plan for a 90-day cease-fire. However, Sir Alec cautioned that "one must not be too optimistic" and said prejudices on the two sides are difficult to overcome.

On Indochina, Sir Alec said President Nixon has recognized that he has chosen "a second-best alternative" by beginning phased withdrawals of American troops alongside the process of Vietnamization.

The best solution, Sir Alec said, would have been a negotiated settlement to leave the South Vietnamese free from all outside forces and free to settle their own future. He hopes North Vietnam will not make it more difficult to continue American withdrawals, he said.

Major Peking Role

The foreign secretary said he expects Communist China to play a major role in the development of Asia. He thinks it incorrect, he said, to talk of Indochina "becoming a Chinese sphere of influence." Successive British governments have favored seating Peking in the United Nations.

In reply to a question about the possible threat to Britain by Communist interference with the Cape of Good Hope sea route used by tankers bringing Persian Gulf oil to Europe, Sir Alec said that this is a matter of concern to all of Western Europe, as is the policing of the South Atlantic. He added that "this may be something NATO in future will have to take account of."

Discussing the Conservatives' views on relations with the United States, the foreign secretary said his party and the Laborites "have made abundantly clear the importance they attach to our relations with the United States as the major power in the free world."

"Overall, I see no fundamental differences," he added.

He said British policy is to work for a negotiated settlement that will restore peace in Indochina end allow the people of South Vietnam to decide their own future.

"This was also the policy of the previous government," he said.

2 Bombs Hit Ulster Homes Of Protestants

One Aimed at Judge Linked to Devlin Term

BELFAST, July 26 (AP).—Anti-Protestant raiders known as "The Mad Bombers of Belfast" set off explosions early today, damaging the homes of a leading clergyman and a judge associated with Bernadette Devlin's prison term.

The main targets of the bombers were the Rev. Martin Smyth, grand master of the ultra-Protestant Orange Order in Belfast, and Sir Lancelot Curran, lord chief justice of appeal in Ulster's Supreme Court.

No One Reported Hurt

No one was reported hurt by the explosions, which blew in the doors and windows of both homes.

Sir Lancelot was one of three Supreme Court judges who last month rejected an appeal by Miss Devlin, a leader of the Catholic-backed Civil Rights Movement, against a six month jail sentence for inciting riots in Londonderry last year.

Fears for the safety of the two other judges in the case were expressed in a government announcement offering a $10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bombers.

Northern Ireland's Joint Security Committee—including government ministers and police and army chiefs—was known to be considering special protection for the two judges.

Raids Stepped Up

The "Mad Bombers," as some Irish newspapers call them, have stepped up their raids since the government refused permission for 23-year-old Miss Devlin to leave Armagh Jail to be sworn in at Westminister in London as a member of the British Parliament.

They seem to have "endless supplies of explosives," a police source said. Four pounds of gelignite were found near the site of the third overnight blast, which was at the home of a Protestant saloon keeper.

Touchy Political Issue

French Social Security Plan Is Faced With Deficit Crisis

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, July 26 (NYT).—France's system of partly socialized medicine is facing a crisis as a result of huge deficits that the government is unable to overcome in the short run.

The cradle-to-grave system of social security, started in its present form just after World War II and a subject of great pride, has become one of the touchiest political issues in the country. Every attempt at reform is battled, and most often blocked, by one pressure group or another.

This week the government of President Georges Pompidou took a few mild steps to relieve the deficit while preparing some longer-range reforms that Robert Boulin, Minister of Public Health, acknowledges would not show any effects before 1973. Even then, he indicated to reporters, it is not certain that the system can dig itself out of the red.

The system runs three funds, one to cover health costs, one for old-age pensions and one for family allowances.

The family-allowance system, designed to combat a low birth rate by giving families money in direct proportion to their size, has the only fund showing a surplus.

Health Fund in Red

The health fund, on the other hand, will run a deficit of $165 million this year, which is expected to double next year and, according to experts of the Government Planning Commission, will rise to $1.8 billion in 1975 if left unchecked.

A Frenchman who takes a doctor's prescription to a drug store can expect to get back from 70 to 90 percent of the cost. If he enters a public hospital, all the costs will be covered, as will those incurred in laboratory tests ordered by a doctor.

Social security will reimburse nearly 80 percent of a doctor's fee if the doctor has agreed to a standard rate set by the system. About 90 percent of the 45,000 doctors have agreed to do so, with most of the holdouts in Paris.

The system is not completely socialized because patients remain free to choose their doctors, who in turn are not obliged to charge the system's suggested rates, nor are they under any constraints to follow suggested patterns of treatment that might be more economical.

As a result of all the advantages the system accords, its officials have noted with rising alarm but general helplessness, there is an overwhelming eagerness among Frenchmen to take good care of themselves. A major factor is the increasing proportion in the French population of old people.

The doctors, the medical laboratories and the pharmaceutical industry, (both manufacturers and retailers), are prospering as the deficit grows.

When a reduction in benefits is proposed, consumers, as represented by labor unions and other groups, rise up in arms. When increased contributions by the highest paid workers are suggested, their unions demonstrate in the streets. A proposed increase in employer contributions or a decrease in pro margins for the drug industry fought more discreetly but appa ently no less effectively.

The cabinet did approve a d of 1.5 percentage points in ret drug markups. The retail tra association promptly announc that 15,000 drugstores would cl next Wednesday in protest.

The government also transfer some contributions from the fami allowance fund to the health fun To try to placate family organiz tions, which had shouted "Thef the government increased paymen for the third and fourth child.

The increase is also meant encourage a birth rate that h been flagging for five years. Oth forms of encouragement such the construction of more nurseri for the children of working mothe will be undertaken.

In the longer run, the gover ment will try to reorganize t hospital services, which accou for about 40 percent of social sec rity outlays. Talks will start wi the medical associations in the f in an effort to persuade doctors be less profligate about visits a prescriptions. Laboratories w be closely controlled and the charges trimmed as a result automation now being used in tes ing procedures.

The prices of pharmaceutic products will be subject to revisi every two years, and closer scrutin will be given to new products b fore they are allowed on sale. Abo 2,000 products that have been r placed by newer and better on but are still on sale will be wit drawn from the approved lists i the next few months.

U.S. to Postpone School Satellite Project for India

NEW DELHI, July 26 (NYT).—A project to beam educational television directly to villagers in India from an orbiting U.S. satellite has been postponed for a year because of budget cuts in Washington.

The satellite broadcasts—on birth control, hygiene, farming, nations integration and elementary schoo subjects—is now scheduled to begi in 1974.

This will also mean a year's post ponement of India's first com munications satellite, whose launch ing depends on technical data gathered from the educational ex periment.

The agreement for the use of the space satellite—which will transmit the programs directly to "augmented" television receivers in the villages, eliminating the need for expensive relay stations on the ground—was signed by India and the United States last September amid considerable fanfare.

The postponement of the ex periment, not announced either b Washington or by the America Embassy here, was disclosed by five-man team from the Nation Aeronautics and Space Administra tion visiting India for consultation with their Indian counterpart.

Obituaries

John Ferren Is Dead at 64; A Top U.S. Abstract Painter

EAST HAMPTON, N.Y., July 26 (NYT).—U.S. abstract artist John Ferren, 64, whose works are exhibited in many museums, died Friday in a Long Island hospital. The cause of death was not revealed.

When Mr. Ferren exhibited his work in Paris in the nineteen-thirties with other abstractionists such as Kandinsky, Giacometti and Hartung, Gertrude Stein wrote:

"He is the only American painter foreign painters in Paris consider as a painter and whose paintings interest them."

Of his recent exhibition at the Sachs Gallery here last November, Hilton Kramer wrote in The New York Times:

"Continuing in the pictoral vein that he has been exploring for some years now, Mr. Ferren shows us a group of abstractions in which hard-edge organic form, approaching at times a geometrical purity, is used as a vehicle for an exquisite deployment of color."

Mr. Ferren was a professor of art at Queens College and earlier taught at the University of California at Los Angeles, Cooper Union and the Brooklyn Museum Art School.

Born in Pendleton, Ore., he grew up in San Francisco and Los Angeles. As a teen-ager he became a sculptor, doing mainly portrait heads of his friends. He later carved tombstones in a San Francisco stoneyard.

His sculpture gradually became more and more abstract. In 1929 he went to Paris and studied at the Sorbonne and later in Spain and Italy. In 1930 he held his first one-man show of paintings in San Francisco. Then he moved to Majorca, where he painted many watercolors. He exhibited in the United States and Europe.

In World War II he served as chief of publications of the Psychological Warfare Division here and abroad, winning the Bronze Star.

Jesse Shwayder

DENVER, July 26 (AP).—Jesse Shwayder, 88, a mining-camp youth who formed the huge Samsonite Corp., died at his home here Friday.

He was president of the leading maker of luggage, casual and outdoor furniture and toys until the early 1960s, when he became chairman of the board.

In 1910, he used his $3,500 savings to found the predecessor concern, Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing Co. in a small store in Denver. In the 60 years that followed, the company became one of the world's foremost luggage manufacturers.

He brought four brothers into the concern, introduced plywood frame luggage and stressed its strength in advertisements showing the five brothers standing on a plank supported only by a piece of his luggage.

Mr. Shwayder also took part in civic and philanthropic activities in Denver.

Leith Stevens

HOLLYWOOD, July 26 (AP).—Leith Stevens, 60, music director and composer, died Thursday of an apparent heart attack.

Paramount Studios said Mr. Stevens collapsed after receiving a telephone call informing him of the death of his wife, Elizabeth, in a traffic accident.

Mr. Stevens was nominated for Academy Awards for composing the music for the movies "Julie," "A New Kind of Love" and "Five Pennies."

Sir Ivan Thompson

LONDON, July 26 (NYT).—Sir Ivan Thompson, 75, commodore of the Cunard Steamship Co. from 1954 until his retirement in 1957, died Wednesday in Liverpool after a long illness, it was learned today.

Amedeo Bordiga

FORMIA, Italy, July 26 (AP).—Amedeo Bordiga, 61, a founder of the Italian Communist party but a political outcast for the past 40 years, died Saturday. He was expelled from the party in 1929 and retired from politics.

Turan Tuluy

ROME, July 26 (AP).—Turkey's Ambassador to Italy, Turan Tuluy, died early yesterday of a heart attack, embassy officials announced. Mr. Tuluy had served as ambassador since September.

James Simsarian

WASHINGTON, July 26 (WP).—James Simsarian, 63, a retired State Department official, died Friday at the George Washington University hospital.

Mr. Simsarian was chief U.S. spokesman at the meeting leading to the 12-nation treaty on the Antarctic. When he retired in April after more than 25 years with the State Department, he was honored by the naming of a mountain (Mt. Simsarian) after him in Antarctica.

2 Men Implicate Ex-FBI Agent In Ariz. Anti-Mafia Bombings

TUCSON, Ariz., July 26 (WP).—During the hot summer of 1968, the Tucson home, ranch and businesses of Joseph (Joe Bananas) Bonnano, a so-called "Mafia" chieftain, were the principal targets of more than 20 half-hearted bombing attacks on the properties of alleged underworld figures.

Friday, a Tucson judge attributed much of the blame to David Hale, a former FBI agent.

It is a long and complicated story that came to a head Friday afternoon when Superior Court Judge William Frey shook his finger at Mr. Hale and declared: "You have led two young men down the primrose path."

M. Hale took the Fifth Amendment and refused to testify when Judge Frey later called him to the stand.

The "two young men" in the case were Paul Stevens, 24, and William J. Dunbar jr., 27. Both have pleaded guilty to the bombings aimed at Mr. Bonnano, an aging New Yorker, who has been described for years as a "Mafia" leader but who has never been convicted of any crime.

Judge Frey disposed of their part of the case Friday by fining Stevens and Dunbar $286 each. He will begin dealing with Mr. Hale tomorrow following a conference with various local law enforcement officials and state prosecutors.

The story leading up to Friday's court rulings began more than two years ago.

Tucson was a haven then and now for men who had been accused by the FBI and other police agencies as important figures in the Mafia.

On July 21, 1968, a bomb exploded in a garage at a ranch owned by one of these Mafia suspects—Peter Licavoli. The next night, two bombs shattered the patio wall of Mr. Bonnano's Tucson home.

In the weeks that followed, 20 more bombings occurred, including another bombing of Mr. Bonnano's home in which Mr. Bonnano's son, Salvatore, fired a shotgun blast that wounded one man.

Demolition Expert

The wounded man ended up at a hospital and turned out to be Stevens, an ex-Marine who was a demolition expert.

Stevens implicated Dunbar in the bombings and both men told police that they had been recruited by Mr. Hale, who was then a specia agent for the FBI in Tucson. Dun bar's lawyer, Jerry Cartin said "Dunbar was told by Hale tha [Dunbar's] felony [record] would b expunged and that there was noth ing illegal in what he was doing Furthermore, if there were any re percussions, Hale assured Dunba that he was working under th auspices and protection of the FB and would not be prosecuted."

Dunbar told the same etory t police officers in Tucson and t Judge Frey Friday.

Stevens, according to the Tucso police, went along with the bomb ings because he was a friend o Dunbar.

The police further allege tha Mr. Hale staged the bombings i order to promote a "gang war" be tween the various Mafia factions i Tucson. Their theory is that sinc the FBI was unable to convict thes figures of federal crimes, Mr. Hal decided to goad them into liquidati ing each other.

Resigned From FBI

The story of this "plot" firs surfaced in court on Aug. 12, 1969 during the arraignment of Dunba and Stevens. Mr. Hale resigne from the FBI on the same day. H had been employed by the bureau sporadically, since 1961.

Judge Frey took official notice o the allegations against Mr. Hal Friday in his disposition of th charges against Dunbar and Stev ens and in his recommendation that Mr. Hale's involvement be in vestigated by a federal grand jury.

The grand jury may also be asked to look into another charge by Dunbar and Stevens—that Mr. Hal suggested that they kill Mr. Bo nanno's "bodyguard," Peter Notaro with a crossbow.

The story Dunbar and Stevens told in court was "fantastic," Judge Frey said Friday. "I think it is a disgrace that the nation's top law enforcement body should neglect the prosecution of this case."

Attorney General John N. Mitchell wired Judge Frey Friday to tell him that Mr. Hale was free to testify on any subject "not directly involving FBI matters."

Paris Recognizes Yemen

PARIS, July 26 (Reuters).—France Friday announced recognition of the Republic of Yemen and resumption of diplomatic relations with the Red Sea Arab state.

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Associated Press.

ARRIVEDERCI, ROMA—With the temperature reaching a high of 82, the intersection before the Teatro Marcello amphitheater was deserted yesterday as Romans flocked out of town to seek cool breezes at nearby beaches.

Chilean Guerrillas in Bolivia? Claim Embarrasses Santiago

By Malcolm W. Browne

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 26 (NYT).—The claim that Chilean Marxist guerrillas are fighting Bolivian forces in the jungles oorth of La Paz, the capital, has caused serious embarrassment for the Chilean government.

Last week a guerrilla group briefly captured the Bolivian village of Teoponte and kidnapped two German technicians working at an American-owned gold mine there. The guerrillas subsequently demanded the release by the La Paz government of ten Marxist political prisoners in exchange for the lives of the Germans, Eugene Schulhauser and Gunter Lerch.

The Bolivian government released the ten prisoners, including one woman, and flew them on Wednesday night to the north Chilean port of Arica.

The fact that a new group of guerrillas has been permitted temporary sanctuary in Chile pending their enforced departure for some other country has tended to confirm fears by some Latin American governments that Chile may become a base for Marxist subversion.

Guerrilla Message

But of more serious importance was a communiqué from the guerrilla Army of National Liberation (ELN) identifying seven Chileans as among its members.

Police here said they were not convinced the Bolivian guerrilla communiqué was genuine and they suggested the possibility that the Chileans were named to throw Bolivian authorities off the track. A state of national emergency was declared in Bolivia yesterday as Bolivian armed forces moved into the isolated wilderness of the high Beoi, where the incident took place.

Chile's foreign minister, Gabriel Valdez, declined to attend a recent meeting in Washington of the Organization of American States, which discussed the problem of guerrilla kidnapping and terrorism.

Chile was among the nations taking the position that the right of any government to grant political asylum to foreigners is its own business. Other oations, notably Argentina and the United States, favored a stand by the OAS against granting asylum to any political prisoners released to ransom kidnapped persons.

The OAS meeting finally adopted a much milder position, which deoounced terrorism and kidnapping but without any program of action.

Presidents Hopeful

As the result of a long-staoding border dispute between Bolivia and Chile, the two nations do not have formal diplomatic relations. However, hoth President Eduardo Frei Mootalva of Chile and Prosideot Alfredo Ovando Candia of Bolivia often have expressed the hope of renewing diplomatic ties.

Chances for renewed relations betweeo the two nations have not been helped by the flow of political refugees from Bolivia to Chile in recent years.

Following the capture and death of Ernesto Che Guevara in Bolivia in October, 1967, remnants of the Guevara group continued to operate.

In February, 1968, five of these guerrillas—three Cobans and two Bolivians—made their way to the Chilean frontier, where they received temporary sanctuary.

Salvador Allende, currently campaigning as the Marxist coalition candidate for the Chilean presidency, personally accompanied the guerrillas from Chile to Easter Island and subsequently to Tahiti to assure their safety. From Tahiti they eventually made their way to Cubs.

Few military sources regard the guerrilla situation in Bolivia as particularly serious. The ELN is believed to be badly split, with at least one faction supporting the leftist government of President Ovando. The whole guerrilla force probably consists of fewer than 100 persons.

Five Armed Men Flee After Attack On Diplomats

CARACAS, July 26 (UPI).—A 46-year-old New Zealand economist said here that he and two friends, one of them the security officer of the British Embassy, put to flight four or five young armed men who burst into his home on Friday night. Police started a search for the group, whom they said might have been making a kidnap attempt.

Francis John Southcombe, a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) economist, said yesterday the attack came while he and his wife were entertaining Victor Lewis Parker, the British security officer, and Percy James Skerman, a newly-arrived Australian under contract to FAO.

Mr. Southcombe said he had innocently let the armed men, who wore nyloo stockings over their faces, in through the front door, when the buzzer sounded.

"As sooo as I saw the first bloke with a gun I went for him," said the slim economist. "I had him backed into a corner and pulled his coat over his head and was going to knee him in the head when somebody hit me from behind with a pistol butt."

There were four or five men. —"It was hard to tell in the confusion," said Mr. Southcombe, who suffered head lacerations which required about a dozen stitches. "We saw three guns, two of them were loog-barrelled .45s and the other a .38," he said.

Chutist Alights, Puts Lights Out

SAN REMO, Italy, July 26 (UPI).—A parachute drop by 40 jumpers from Britain, France, Switzerland and Italy resulted in a power failure for the port area of this Italian Riviera city today.

Maoy of the jumpers missed the target area, with home town boy Carlo Pagotti, 23, having the wildest adventure.

He hit power lines and broke them with his shoes, then landed oo the fourth floor balcony of an apartment house, unharmed.

Power failed in the port district of San Remo and thousands of spectators who saw a flash of flame caused by the wire break feared at the time that Mr. Pagotti had been electrocuted.

Body of German Sex Expert Found In French Ravine

ST. PAUL DE VENCE, France, July 26 (AP).—Prof. Hans Giese, a prominent German sexologist widely known as "the German Dr. Kinsey," was found dead early yesterday at the foot of a rocky precipice in the woods near St. Paul de Vence.

He had been missing since Wednesday from his St. Paul apartment. A police search for him had been under way since Thursday morning.

Police said he appeared to have fallen to his death. But the examining magistrate at nearby Grasse ordered an autopsy.

Prof. Giese, 50, was professor of sexology at Hamburg University and acquired a certain notoriety over detailed questionnaires on sexual behavior he submitted to his students.

Etoile Underpass Opened to Ease Traffic in Paris

PARIS, July 26 (NYT).—Paris opeoed a tunnel under the Place de l'Etoile yesterday in an effort to ease the heavy traffic that for years has been swirling around the Arc de Triomphe.

A total of 12 streets cooverge at the Place de l'Etoile, which is a circle with the great victory arch at its center.

These streets have grown more and more jammed. The result is that as many as 200,000 cars have been known to navigate around the arch in a single day—or 20,000 in an hour.

Traffic experts hope the uoderpass will siphon off as moch as 40 percent of the traffic that oow circles the Etoile.

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'ollution on French Riviera 'ot From Italy, Roman Says

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, July 26 (NYT).—A leadIrtalian hydrologist said here rday that it is "ridiculous" 'reoch officials to blame sewfrom Italy for the pollutioo : France's Riviera beaches, there are oo major shore curin this part of the Meditern to carry the filth from one ry to another.

ch of the waste that has beaches around Genoa erous for swimmers dissolves lisperses several hundred yards o sea, said Prof. Roberto Pasdirector of the National Inte for Water Research.

rof. Passino added that strict onal and international control olluters and pollutants was esial to keep the Mediterranean clean. He suggested wryly, however, that as far as dirty Riviera beaches are concerned, the French "would do well to think of their own problems, and we will worry about ours."

Prof. Passino made his remarks after an interviewer showed him news reports that René Thomas, Prefect of France's Alpes-Maritimes Department, planned to press Italy to stop pollution from washing westward toward Antibes and Cannes. Mr. Thomas was also quoted as having promised to keep a strict watch on illegal refuse dumping on his side of the Alps.

Blames Industrial Wastes

The Italian hydrologist said that the major problem in the Mediterranean "comes from toxic and persistent wastes, mainly from oil products and industrial refuse," dumped directly into the sea by tankers cleaning their holds or carried there by rivers whose waters are inadequately treated. Since "the Mediterranean is a lake, whose only outlet is at Gibraltar," Prof. Passino added, "the long-term effect of this kind of pollution is certain to be very important and very serious."

He said that existing laws and international conventions are sufficiently strong to permit control of pollution in the Mediterranean. "The problem is to get the laws enforced," he said. "But if America can police its thousands of miles of coastline, there is oo reason why the Mediterranean countries cannot do the same."

Prof. Passino is skeptical of obtaining results through the press and the political hullabaloo over the pollution of Italy's coastline. He said he hoped only that public awareoess of the problem would last past the swimming season and give politicians here "the courage to take enforcement measures."

Tiber Pollution Alarms Rome

ROME, July 26 (AP).—Rome officials said today that the pollotion level of the Tiber River was "very moch higher than the maximum tolerable level." An emergency City Council meeting was called to consider the situation.

Scientists hired by a court to study pollutioo of rivers and seashores in the Rome area said it could be "tens of times higher thao the level recognized as a danger signal." Pollution was so intense, they said, their instruments could not measure it exactly.

Lisbon Copter Lost

LISBON, July 26 (AP).—A Portuguese Air Force helicopter with six persons oo board, including four deputies of the Portuguese national assembly, was reported lost today in the guerrilla-infested territory of Portuguese Guinea.

lasts at Army Camp ut Power, Phones

PARTA, Wis., July 26 (AP).—ee explosions hit the Camp Doy U.S. Army base early todisabling the post's electrical er system for 90 minutes and aging the telephone exchange. re were no injuries.

ne of the explosions knocked the camp's main electrical powlant and another hit the telene exchange and the power tation that feeds it. A third , at the post's main water voir, caused no damage.

ussians Test Again

PSALA, Sweden, July 26 .—The Uppsala Seismological tute registered two Soviet unround nuclear tests in the palatinsk area of Siberia durhe last four days, it reported y.

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U.S. Proposes Commonwealth Of Micronesia

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT).—The administration has proposed that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands become permaoently associated with the United States as a commonwealth, the Interior Department announced last week.

The trust territory, which encompasses more than 2,100 islands of the Caroline, Mariana and Marshall groups, now is administered by the United States under a 1947 trusteeship arrangement with the United Nations. The islands have a populatioo of about 100,000.

Under the administration's proposal, the new entity, to be known as the Commoowealth of Micronesia, would be self-governing under a constitution drafted by a representative convention and approved by the people of the islands consistent with enabling laws passed by the United States Congress.

A commission appointed by the Congress of Micronesia recommended last year that the islands enter into free association with the United States.

Goan Nationalist Freed by Portugal

MADRID, July 26 (Reuters).—Dr. Telo Mascarenhas, 71, Goan nationalist sentenced in 1960 by Portugal to 24 years' imprisonment for high treason, flew into Madrid last night a free man.

He was released from a Lisbon prison through the aid of the Brazilian government, informed sources said. He plans to consult a heart specialist here, stay a few days as guest of the Indian ambassador, then fly to New Delhi to meet Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and revisit his native Goa.

Uruguay Paper Shut

MONTEVIDEO, July 26 (AP).—The Uruguayan government has ordered a ten-day shutdown of the Communist newspaper El Popular on grounds it had advocated overthrow of the government.

Mexican Plane Forced to Cuba By 4 Hijackers

MEXICO CITY, July 26 (UPI).—Three of four men who used pistols and bombs to hijack a Mexican airliner to Cuba yesterday have been identified by Mexican authorities as Dominican prisooers released and sent to Mexico in exchange for the life of a kidnapped U.S. diplomat last March.

The three Dominicans and a Mexican hijacked an Aeronaves de Mexico flight from Acapulco to Mexico City yesterday morning and forced it to fly to Havana after a brief refueling stop here.

The federal prosecutor's office here said the Dominicans were among 20 political prisoners released in Santo Domingo on March 28 and flown to exile in Mexico in exchange for the life of Lt. Col. Daniel J. Crowley, 48, the U.S. air attache, who was kidnapped March 24 and held for two days.

A spokesman for the government-owned airline said 20 of the 27 passengers on the plane were Americans. No one was allowed to board or leave the plane here.

Nixon Pays Tribute To Bishop Walsh

HONG KONG, July 26 (AP).—President Nixon, in a letter, has told Bishop James E. Walsh, the 69-year-old Roman Catholic missionary released earlier this month after 12 years in a Communist Chinese prison, that "your sacrifice and courage will always be remembered hy men who cherish peace and who work for peace."

Disclosing the President's letter today, officials at Hong Kong's Maryknoll Hospital said Bishop Walsh had responded with "gratitode to President Nixon for his thoughtfulness and assurances of prayers for divine guidance in the awesome and arduous responsibility which is the President's."

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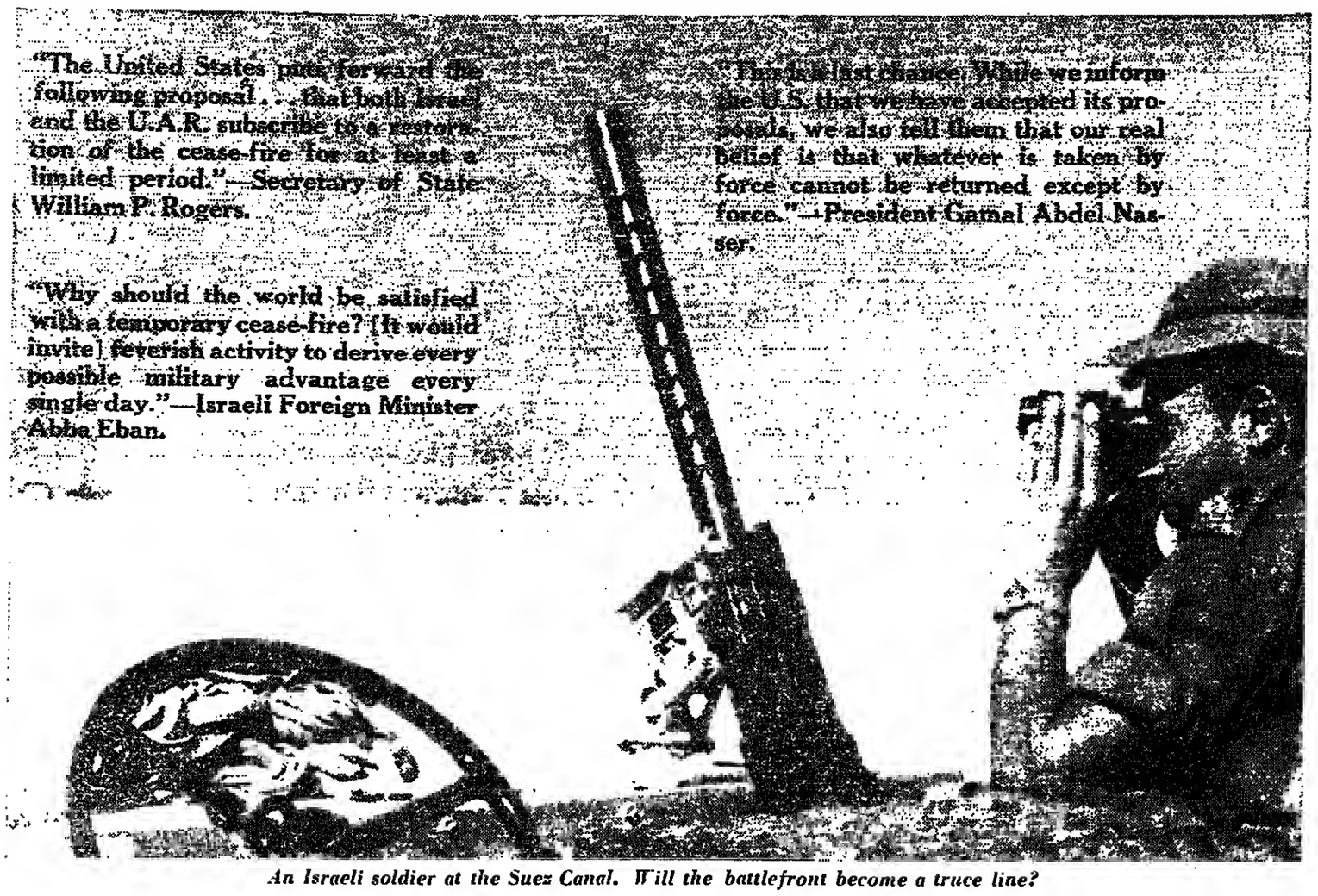

An Israeli soldier at the Suez Canal. Will the battlefront become a truce line?

Nasser's Reply to U.S. Opens Peace Door a Crack

By John L. Hess

CAIRO (NYT).—Gamal Abdel Nasser is a bird who was twice arisen from the ashes of defeat, his plumage glossier than ever. These last days he has shown what he can do with a firmer platform, like a tightrope.

In a historic speech last Thursday night, Mr. Nasser rather successfully posed as a dove to Western opinion and as an eagle to the Arab world. Since the war in the Middle East is not so much for control of the sky as for control of men's minds, this round must be awarded to him.

"This is a last chance," Mr. Nasser said in his speech, opening a congress of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political organization. In an auditorium hung with slogans like "Israel must be defeated in the field of psychological war!" and "Right without strength loses!"

He was accepting Washington's truce proposal, he said, despite the Arabs' belief that only force could restore what they had lost to Israel. The 1,700 delegates, some in business suits and others in flowing galabias, received the announcement in silence.

The U.S. formula, put forward last month by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, calls for a 90-day cease-fire and a resumption of mediation efforts by special United Nations representative Gunnar Jarring, all under the terms of the Security Council's Resolution 242. The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the June, 1967, war, Arab recognition of Israel's sovereignty and security, and freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran.

Powerful Position

By accepting the Rogers proposal, Mr. Nasser has put himself in a powerful position vis-à-vis the West. If the United States fails to persuade Israel to accept as well, he will be in no worse a military posture than before and will be far stronger in Western councils.

Arab and Western diplomats here are unanimous in holding that the Nasser acceptance was not qualified. Confusion on this has arisen because the public utterances of Egyptian leaders have been directed primarily to an Arab audience. Anybody living outside the Arab world may find it difficult to grasp the depth of its bitterness toward Israel and the country it deems to be Israel's protector, the United States.

Syria and the Palestinian guerrillas have never accepted Resolution 242 because it recognizes Israel's right to security and freedom of navigation, and many Arabs resent the idea of even indirect negotiations with their conquerors. Hence President Nasser's insistence on the return of "all" the territories and on "full rights" for the Palestinians—although he is well aware that interpretation of Resolution 242 is precisely what the negotiations would be about.

Reliable Western and Egyptian sources declare that the three-month cease-fire proposal includes a commitment that neither side take advantage of the respite to extend its military bases. It is believed that U.S. and Israeli intelligence services are capable of detecting any serious violation.

President Nasser in his speech showed sensitivity to press speculation that his recent visit to Moscow had been prolonged by arm-twisting. He insisted that harmony had been complete and he had stayed over only for medical treatment.

Skepticism is permissible. There may well have been haggling over the amount of aid Egypt could digest and over military and political strategy. But the consensus among foreign observers here is that both Mr. Nasser and the Kremlin's leaders genuinely want a settlement if the price is right.

That is the rub. Even if the United States persuades Israel to accept the Rogers proposal, negotiations will be extraordinarily painful. Observers here take at face value President Nasser's insistence that the Arabs cannot sign away to Israel an inch of the ground lost in 1967; Israeli leaders, for their part, hold that Jerusalem and the Golan Heights at a minimum are not negotiable.

To reconcile these positions will take some doing.

President Nasser told his audience that Egypt was bargaining from strength. While skepticism again is permissible, a case can be made for this claim.

The downing of a number of Israeli fighter-bombers this month has given Arab morale a considerable lift. Losses of men and material on the Suez front have been replaced overnight and the Soviet source of supply seems inexhaustible. Western specialists believe there is no economic reason why Egypt cannot stand the present pace of the war indefinitely.

But it is impossible to be confident that the war indeed will not escalate. If peace efforts fail, one side or the other may well be tempted to seek decisive action, even though every "decisive" move in the past has failed to achieve a decision—even Israel's lightning victory in 1967.

Whether peace talks or a renewal of the crisis lie ahead, President Nasser indubitably will engage in it with better cards than he had three months or three years ago.

Israel Finds Itself in a Tight Spot

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM (NYT).—"Nasser sets the trap"—that was the first editorial reaction of the Jerusalem Post after President Gamal Abdel Nasser's national day speech last Thursday night. As the text fell under more careful expert scrutiny, Israeli fears of a trap only deepened.

In a season of nervous maneuver in the eyesore barracks on the edge of Jerusalem that house the Israeli Foreign Ministry, there are now grounds for increasing nervousness. So far, Israel has been able to avoid having to declare herself on the month-old United States formula for opening peace talks, with its proposal for a 90-day cease-fire along the Suez Canal.

Both civilian and military strategists here regard such a limited cease-fire as anathema. Having long advocated a return to the full cease-fire that ended the June, 1967, war, Israeli policy-makers are convinced that a limited cease-fire would simply be used by the Egyptians and the Russians for military preparations to open a formidable new round of fighting when the truce ended.

Israeli officials still hope they will not be put on the spot. The key is how President Nasser's statements—his Thursday speech and, more important, his private diplomatic messages to Washington—will be interpreted in the United States, the Soviet Union and the Arab world.

Has Egypt accepted the 90-day cease-fire as Secretary of State William P. Rogers proposed it—to improve the atmosphere for negotiations—or has he attached conditions which Israel could not accept? In other words, has Mr. Nasser really decided to seek a political settlement?

Ambiguity Seen

Israeli experts who monitored Mr. Nasser's speech insisted that it contained a striking ambiguity. While he said several times that he accepted a temporary cease-fire, he also said several times, according to these analysts, that there could be no cease-fire except under certain conditions—conditions that Israel could never accept and that Mr. Rogers had not put forward.

To Shimon Peres, minister without portfolio in Premier Golda Meir's cabinet and an influential spokesman on security matters, the Nasser speech "turned everything upside down." "He makes acceptance of a temporary cease-fire conditional on Israel's accepting resolutions of the United Nations Security Council," Mr. Peres told the Israeli radio audience. "But the real situation is the opposite—it is resolutions of the Security Council that call for a permanent cease-fire, not a temporary one."

"Nasser has hung a new sign over the entrance to his policy," Mr. Peres concluded. "We must distinguish between the sign and the policy it announces—and I don't see any substantial change in his policy."

Familiar Tactic

To the Israelis, this is a familiar tactic, similar to that used with the Security Council resolution 242, which is the basis of the international peacemaking effort. The Arab states accepted the resolution as requiring the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied in the June, 1967, war, but conveniently overlooked the other clauses requiring negotiations and a formal commitment to a state of peace with Israel.

Spokesmen for dove and hawk elements in Israeli politics seem in accord in doubting that either Egypt or the Soviet Union has made the fundamental decision to stop shooting and start talking.

No immediate Israeli diplomatic move was expected, even though the full weight of American diplomacy was being brought to bear, according to reports from Washington, to persuade Israel to agree to a temporary cease-fire. As Mr. Peres put it, "Israel must ask herself not what to do tomorrow morning, but what will happen if one course is chosen, what if another course."

Given that underlying interpretation, there is widespread suspicion here of any formula that would require Israel to sacrifice military advantage without a firm commitment to the substantive negotiations sought for the past three years.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban mocked the various pending Soviet proposals for Israeli withdrawal without prior negotiated agreements. "The Russians seem to believe," he said, "that peace can come through the process of immaculate conception, without the parties ever coming into contact at all."

It is one thing for Israelis to make light of Soviet diplomatic maneuvers, but quite another to run up against the United States.

If Washington becomes convinced that President Nasser means to endorse the limited cease-fire without conditions, then Israel will either have to fall in line—against many better judgments here—or risk alienating its most important arms supplier and diplomatic friend and shatter the image, carefully nurtured in past weeks, of reasonableness and flexibility.

For the present, based on Israel's deep suspicion of Soviet and Egyptian motives, the expectation here is for more war and less peace.

Turk Extremists Overplay Hand

By Alfred Friendly

ANKARA (WP).—For the first time in several years, an optimist can find signs that the political groupings poisoning Turkish affairs with an amalgam of archaic Marxist theory and new left revolutionary-radicalism are on the decline.

Such a hopeful prediction may seem dubious coming only a month after left extremists paralyzed Istanbul with two days of bloody rioting, and while the martial law invoked then is still in effect.

Yet it now appears that the radical groupings that began the crisis—the crypto-Communist Turkish Labor Party (TLP) and its front organizations in the union movement and the student movement—overplayed their hand, exposed themselves too nakedly as a malign revolutionary minority and wonderfully concentrated the public mind against them.

The convulsion of June 15-16 was touched off by the introduction of a labor relations bill in parliament that would have effectively destroyed the power of the TLP's labor front, the 100,000-member DISK (an acronym of the Turkish title, Revolutionary Workers Union Federation), and solidified the Turkish Labor Federation, a 600,000-strong social democratic organization, as dominant in the union field.

DISK, TLP and Dev Gene, the party's revolutionary student organization, called a strike. Enlisting the notoriously tough hoodlum element of the Istanbul slums, and using the most brutal forms of intimidation—examples are recounted endlessly in Istanbul—the rioters succeeded in shutting down 113 industrial sites between Istanbul and Izmir and blocking the road between two cities along the nation's industrial heartland.

By the second day, when arson and looting began and several persons had been killed, the government asked for martial law and the army—now as always the underlying power in the nation—quickly agreed.

What is interesting is the gratified reaction of Turks. Observers here unanimously report that 90 percent of the people are delighted and most of the Istanbulese hope martial law will remain for ten years.

Anti-Left Reaction

The reaction to the riots, plus several other developments now becoming visible, suggest that Turkish attitudes have increasingly congealed against leftism, particularly as espoused by the academics, some professionals, the students and the self-proclaimed intelligentsia.

Turkish observers believe that progress in the nation's economic affairs—much too slow, beset by dreadful problems, but nevertheless progress—has nourished the growth of middle class, bourgeois attitudes, even among the workers. Para-revolutionary theories about property appeal less to workers who have come to own washing machines and refrigerators and have prospects of buying a house. Student strikes and riots arouse increasingly bitter resentment among middle class parents who are not quite able to afford to send their sons to the universities. In Ankara, Turkish workers almost lynched students who came to agitate them during the June 15-16 episode.

Young Turks Watched

Accordingly, the leftists talk increasingly about "extra-parliamentary" action. In plain words this means coming to power by a revolution, or a coup.

The danger is that among the younger army officers—company and field grade—there is a considerable leftist contamination. But the senior officers, who learned from their coup in 1960 how hard and distasteful it is to run a country, are well aware of the danger and watch their juniors like hawks. The generals are anything but coup-minded.

The present government of Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel is beset by furious problems, economic and political. It could quite possibly fall, either in the next two weeks or next autumn. But if it does, it will mean that Demirel will be replaced by someone else from his centrist—or perhaps right of center—Justice party.

Nixon Fears Sellout

The Coalition Obstacle To Peace in Vietnam

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In almost every important international negotiation, certain words come to be endowed with special magic and special menace. They emerge as symbols of the vital political and military stakes each side is fighting for or against. In the Vietnam talks the "code word," as President Nixon put it last week, is coalition.

To Saigon, coalition is taboo—a popular temptation to be firmly suppressed. To Hanoi and the Viet Cong, it is both a political objective and a diplomatic tool—an interim goal and a means of undermining the Saigon regime. To the Nixon administration, it carries dangerous overtones of a sellout unless it can be disarmed in advance. To all sides, coalition is the touchstone of their terms on the most crucial issue of the war—the final apportionment of political power in South Vietnam.

One could almost sense South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu stiffen as he bluntly told a television interviewer last week, "Coalition government now with the Communists—that means a ruse, a temporary step adopted by the Communists to try to overthrow the government and to take over the country."

Haunted by History

The unspoken memory that haunts Mr. Thieu and his close followers is the fate of the coalition governments led by Ho Chi Minh, the late president of North Vietnam, in the first months of Vietnamese independence. They ended with the ouster and purge of anti-Communist elements.

Merely to countenance the idea of coalition nowadays, President Thieu obviously fears, would unravel the present Saigon regime. Anyone who advocates coalition in the forthcoming South Vietnamese elections, he warned sternly, "should be put in jail."

Nonetheless, Washington has groped for ways to surmount the coalition obstacle without leaving South Vietnam dominated by the enemy. The first attempt, a year ago, was to persuade President Thieu to agree to elections open to the Communists and managed by a "mixed" elections commission. Privately, some high administration officials hinted in Washington that this, in effect, could evolve into the interim coalition that the National Liberation Front was demanding.

But the American negotiators did not tell this to the Communist negotiators in Paris. Nor would the American negotiators bargain privately with Hanoi on the makeup of a coalition or—as the euphemism had it—a "mixed commission" unless the Communists would sit down with President Thieu's negotiators and, in so doing, grant the present Saigon leadership a major role in any future government.

Another Tactic

This spring another tactic surfaced. On April 20—and again on June 30—President Nixon suggested that a fair political solution "should reflect the existing relationship of political forces within South Vietnam." There was no mention of elections. Indeed, the President emphasized how flexible the United States was on the method of apportioning power. The implication was that it could be a negotiated arrangement.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers went a step further on June 7, suggesting that "if the Communists have 20 percent of the popular support in South Vietnam, they should have 20 percent of the representation, or 30 percent whatever it might be. The point is that we're willing to negotiate to attempt to give the other side whatever representation they are entitled to have." This corresponds roughly to the 15-to-30 percent of the vote that both Saigon and Washington believe the Viet Cong could win in an election against non-Communists.

There has been no indication that the NLF would settle for that small a slice of power. But even that was explosive enough to trigger President Thieu's tart comment that Mr. Rogers had "created misunderstanding" about the allied negotiating position, and his stern public rejection of the coalition idea in any guise.

President Nixon hastily backed away from his earlier flexibility. He reassured Saigon at his news conference last week that Washington had no intention of accepting a coalition in negotiations in Paris—where David K. E. Bruce will become chief American negotiator on Aug. 1—behind Saigon's back. He left open the possibility, a slim one indeed, that South Vietnamese legislators themselves might strike a bargain with the other side.

Opening to Exploit

The awkward allied maneuvering left the NLF an opening to exploit. In New Delhi, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the NLF's provisional government, suggested that some members of "the present regime, apart from the handful of ringleaders such as Nguyen Van Thieu and [Vice-President] Nguyen Cao Ky" might qualify for an eventual coalition regime.

Her comments, echoed by Communist spokesmen in Paris, were enough to warm the peace hopes of the New York Stock Exchange, but the Nixon administration reacted coolly. "Nothing new," said a State Department spokesman.

But the real deadlock is much deeper than the nuance of Mrs. Binh's wording. There is no sign that either side is yet prepared to share real power with its opponents. The NLF seems bent on nothing less than replacing the present Saigon government with one it can dominate, and the Saigon leaders offer nothing but elections that they presume they can organize for their own victory. Whatever private inclination some members of the Nixon administration have for compromise, the President's remarks made it clear that he at least is not prepared to break with Saigon on that issue or force it to give way.

Despite Some Grumbling

Good Start by Britain On Road Into Europe

BRUSSELS.—"Just like negotiating to join the United States," was the way one Common Market official last week described the current British negotiations to join the European Economic Community.

First there has to be a commitment to accept the constitution and the laws of the land, or, in the present case, the Treaty of Rome and the laws made under it. Once that pledge is made, the candidate may have some suggestions of his own on how things will have to improve if he is expected to join. That's the difficult part, for, insufficient as any constitution or treaty may be, the members don't like to admit it.

Whether any sovereign state would conceivably want to join the United States in these times is open to question. But there is no question about the British desire to join the EEC. The chances look fairly good. Despite some grumbling in the more nationalistic segments of the British press, the negotiations got off to a good start last week. The British got slapped down a bit on their proposals for special work groups to study their "special" problems, but they suspected they wouldn't get very far on that. It can't be called a defeat.

The outlook is good because this time—unlike in 1961-1963—the issues are clear. The British made the strong statement of principle to the Common Market that was asked of them, adding only that they hoped the price would be right. They coupled their pledge with hints they may have some suggestions of their own to make to the community as the negotiations get on, one of which will certainly be to propose that the community get on with its promised agricultural reforms.

Different Mood

For those people who were present during the earlier negotiations and were back from the start of the new round last week, there is a completely different mood. There is a feeling of success in the air, and constant references to it are made. If a bit of distrust of the British lingers, it is because they have rejected the EEC before. If some distrust of the French lingers, it is because they have rejected the British before.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is gone, and that lifted a great weight. But on the other side, the British are more forthright about their need to join, and that has impressed the Six.

The departure of Anthony Barber, who has been named chancellor of the Exchequer, cannot be expected to have any great effect on these negotiations. He had had barely a month of preparation for the job himself, and his team of experts, of course, stays on.

The experts play a critical role in such negotiations and that is one of the reasons the Council of Ministers of the Six opposed the British idea for study groups. The groups would have done as much negotiating as studying.

A Belgian diplomat was reminiscing not long ago on difficulties the ministers had during the cross-Atlantic "chicken war" a few years back. It seems Paul-Henri Spaak, then Belgian foreign minister, asked his experts to tell him what it was all about so he could negotiate. His experts answered that it would take them a week to explain how much feed was required to raise how many chickens which produce how many eggs which produce how many chickens which lay how many eggs, etc. Mr. Spaak simply threw up his hands in despair.

Work for Experts

The result is that the experts carry much of the load.

The British are fortunate that the negotiations got under way with German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel presiding over the Council of Ministers. Mr. Scheel, though officially impartial, backs the British bid. But, equally important, he is both energetic and conciliatory, two qualities that could go far toward averting any crises in the early stages.

The French role, once again, will be critical. But here the signs are also favorable.

The French mood might be summed up by a speech made last May in London by Jean de Broglie, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission. It is published in this month's edition of European Community. Mr. de Broglie doesn't speak for France, but his views on European questions are similar to those of the government of President Georges Pompidou, which, after all, was built around the idea of an "overture" toward the pro-European center and away from Gaullist nationalism.

"Now it is quite clear that it is in France's interest that Britain should enter the Common Market," said Mr. de Broglie, who is a member of Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican party, which is allied to the Gaullists.

France wants Britain in, Mr. de Broglie said, for the political and economic unity of Europe. In 1963, he added, because of outside British ties, it was not in the French interest that Britain join.

'New Reality'

But today, he said, "a growing number of people in Britain realize that, because the European Free Trade Association is too limited a framework, the United States too dominating and Britain too small in itself to retire into, Europe is the dimension of the new reality."

With the need so evident on both sides, it would take some extraordinary bungling to scuttle these negotiations. But the British must be careful, for resentment lingers. The community may well be willing to reduce the costs for Britain, but not to change the rules of the club.

On opening day last Tuesday, an elevator operator, after letting the ministers of the Six pass, grabbed Mr. Barber by the arm and refused to let him enter the elevator to go up to the negotiating room. The attendant obviously was misled by Mr. Barber's schoolboy face and the curls on his neck.

There were those who took the incident as a bad omen. But, after some difficulty, Mr. Barber succeeded in getting on the elevator and that, after all, was what counted.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Ostpolitik: The Game Is On

Fifteen years ago the imperatives of the East-West struggle forced a reconciliation between West Germany and the Western victims of the Nazi war machine. But the same imperatives have impeded German reconciliation with the Eastern victims of the Communist cold-war machine. Konrad Adenauer as chancellor in Bonn achieved the first reconciliation. His latter-day successor, Willy Brandt, is skillfully exploiting European detente to try to bring about the second.

The most important stage of his Eastern reconciliation initiative, or Ostpolitik, opens today in Moscow: Foreign Minister Scheel begins formal negotiations on a nonaggression pact with his Soviet counterpart. These years, the idea of a nonaggression pact may sound musty, even phony. In the context of Soviet-German fears, however, it has a symbolic and emotional value quite beyond what Americans—with no experience of invasion and war on their own soil—may set upon it. The pact will record Germany's agreement to regard the postwar borders of Europe as inviolable—a matter of special relevance to Poland, whose driving diplomatic ambition is to gain West German acceptance of its hold on the German territory Poland acquired in the war. Russia's default on its long-held claim to have certain rights to intervene in German affairs also should be there.

The pact is not without complications. Particularly troublesome are those arising from the charge by the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU) that Mr. Brandt is selling out Germany's secure ties to the West for a mess of Eastern potage. The CDU hurt the chancellor last month by taking state-election votes from the pivotal Free Democrats, his coalition partner whose leader is Foreign Secretary Scheel. It hurt him more last week by breaking Bonn's tradition of nonpartisanship in foreign affairs and refusing to send a representative with Scheel to Moscow. One could ignore such slights but for the CDU's threat to block ratification of any treaty brought back to Bonn.

Ratification would not come quickly in any case, for the reason that Mr. Brandt has accepted the American-British-French contention that progress on West Berlin must come first. Berlin is still formally the wartime allies' responsibility, and they have both a right and a good reason to claim that if Moscow is to enjoy a treaty, it should not keep Berlin in the position of "the corn of the West I can step on," in Mr. Khrushchev's phrase. In fact, the whole notion that Chancellor Brandt is so eager for a triumph of Ostpolitik that he would neglect the Western position in Berlin—it is, after all, his own position—is silly, if not slanderous. American officials should stop muttering about it. The real doubt lies not in Bonn but in Moscow. Is the Kremlin serious enough about European detente to take the steps on Berlin (ties with Germany and right of access) that will produce not only an eased situation there but a nonagression treaty? Mr. Scheel should provide part of the answer; the continuing four-power talks on Berlin the rest.

Meanwhile, the Warsaw Pact, responding in part to NATO's willingness to consider the pact's notion of a European security conference, has said it will consider NATO's proposal for troop cuts. NATO seeks "mutual and balanced force reductions"; the Warsaw Pact speaks of "reduction of foreign armed forces." These formulations are diplomatic curve balls but the game is completely familiar to both sides and it is hard to imagine anyone will swing at a bad pitch. The main point is: the game is on. Movement on political issues of primary concern to Europeans would, of course, encourage and justify movement on the troop issues of so much concern to Americans. Ostpolitik is a German word but it translates into benefits in Washington and Moscow and points in between.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'I Am Not a Pitiful Helpless Giant, I Am Not a Pitiful Helpless Giant, I Am Not a Pitiful Helpless . . .'

Nasser's Reply to Rogers

Egypt's reply to Secretary of State Rogers's proposal for a 90-day standstill cease-fire and indirect negotiations with Israel leaves the new American peace plan for the Mideast alive and well but still floating in midair.

President Nasser has reiterated that his acceptance of the plan is unqualified, although he still seems to be attaching two strings. Israel and Jordan, which are discussing it with the United States informally, have yet to reply. A chance exists that the key objectives will be reached: a halt in the fighting and renewed efforts by the UN mediator, Gunnar Jarring, to achieve a settlement based on the United Nations resolution of November, 1967.

Egypt's response interprets the UN resolution as requiring total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war and restoration of the "legitimate rights" of Palestinian refugees. The latter implies a free choice between repatriation and resettlement with compensation, a demand Israel is only prepared to meet in part.

The Egyptian demand for total withdrawal presumably is a restatement of old objectives that will be sought in the resumed negotiations. The ambiguity appears to be a device to encourage the American effort without arousing extremist Arab opposition.

Israel, which has not yet agreed to the American proposal, has expressed concern that acceptance of a 90-day truce would legitimize resumption of Egyptian attacks once the 90 days had expired. The United States has offered reassurances that the indefinite cease-fire accepted by both sides in 1967 would remain on the books. The two sides would merely be pledging themselves to "strictly observe" the UN cease-fire resolutions for an initial period—which later could be renewed—of at least 90 days. Even if these assurances are accepted, agreement will still have to be reached on the zone of the ceasefire, how it would be verified and what safeguards would be adopted to avoid a build-up on either side for a subsequent attack.

The Rogers proposal calls for starting with indirect talks, which the Arabs favor. Mr. Rogers's letter to the parties states his conviction that direct talks, which Israel desires, will be necessary at a later stage. No Arab commitment to direct talks or joint signature of a peace settlement is required by the Rogers proposal, but it indicates that Israel's promise of concessions will only materialize when the stage of face-to-face talks arrives.

Although the Rogers proposal is largely procedural, it contains some significant substantive elements that should be attractive for each side. The Arabs would obtain for the first time an Israeli pledge of "withdrawal" from undefined occupied territories and an Israeli agreement to carry out the UN's 1967 resolution in all its parts; heretofore Israel has only said that it accepts the resolution as a basis for negotiations.

Israel would get an Arab commitment that the ultimate agreement would establish a "just and lasting peace," including Arab acknowledgment of Israel's "sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence." While Egypt previously has indicated acceptance of this language, used in the UN's 1967 resolution, its reiteration now would be a rejection of pressure from those Palestinian extremists who refuse to concede that Israel has a right to exist.

Most important, Arab-Israeli agreement to stop shooting and start talking would halt further escalation of the military conflict and head off the great power confrontation that has been developing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Junking China's Junks

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—Approximately 25 years ago the Soviet Union decided to become a major maritime nation. At the time, some months before the end of World War II, Maj. Gen. Haida (assigned to maritime affairs) wrote: "Our fatherland has a right to be one of the greatest naval powers in the world."

Russia had boasted considerable naval strength during the 19th century but after the battle of Tsushima in 1905, when Japan sank most of the Czarist fleet, the Russians more or less retreated from the high seas. When Hitler attacked in 1941, Soviet naval force was both limited and dispersed.

Sailors were often drafted to fight beside soldiers as infantry. The only capital vessels possessed by the Red navy were a British battleship and an American cruiser handed over to Stalin.

Nevertheless, once the decision had been taken, the U.S.S.R. made remarkably swift and widespread progress in constructing both a fighting navy and a merchant marine. Enormous orders were placed in foreign shipyards.

China, Too

By the 1960s the Soviet flag was being flown from pole to pole on ore carriers, icebreakers, tankers, trawlers, cruisers, submarines, electronic snoops and destroyers. A slowly increasing fraction of world trade was being carried on Russian bottoms and Moscow could boast the world's second largest naval force, even challenging the West in its traditional Mediterranean stronghold.

It required less than a quarter of a century thus to consolidate the Soviet superpower position. With this in mind, it is interesting to note that China now plainly hints that it intends to emulate its former Communist ally and present-day rival. Peking's "People's Daily" says:

"Whether or not we vigorously strive to develop the shipbuilding industry and build a powerful navy as well as a mighty maritime fleet is an important issue depending on whether or not we want to consolidate our national defense, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, liberate Taiwan and finally unify our motherland, develop the freight business and marine products enterprises, build socialism, and support the world revolution."

Obviously the answer to this implied question is yes. It is stated that: "At present, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are colluding while yet contending with each other for naval hegemony. They are pursuing a gunboat policy which is threatening China's security." Moreover, need is seen "to build a seaborne 'railway' and develop China's coastline into a great wall of steel."

Big Problems

The problem posed for Peking is even greater than that once posed for Moscow. While neither possessed any impressive naval force at the take-off point, the Soviet Union at least had a considerable maritime tradition, shipyards, heavy industries and access to massive machine works and reparations from Germany. Even so, Russia's determination to become a formidable seapower was initially greeted with contempt. But it did order ships abroad.

Today, China's merchant fleet largely comprises antediluvian junks and its navy is unimposing, based upon fewer than 40 (diesel powered) submarines and a handful of destroyers and frigates, most of which were furnished by the Soviet Union during their brief alliance. Shipyards at Dairen, Canton and Hutang (Shanghai) are not notable.

Nevertheless, with the extraordinary Russian achievement in mind, one should not dismiss Chinese pretentions as absurd. Peking has already fooled the skeptics in many fields of technology and industrial prowess.

Maoists contend: "We must build a navy capable of defending our territorial waters and successfully protecting our country against any imperialist aggression." Moreover, with extended overseas obligations in such areas as Ceylon and Tanzania, Peking must clearly find both merchant and naval shipping to fulfill its commitments.

The obvious way to get started (like Russia) is with foreign aid, above all from Japan whose yards and expertise are among the best. However, logic has been obscured by political argument and this sensible approach is now dismissed as representing the view of Liu Shao-chi, disgraced former chief of state. Lio is quoted as saying: "Building ships is not as good as buying ships."

This runs counter to the do-it-yourself phobia of contemporary China which, if it is going to junk its present dilapidated collection of junks, gunboats and obsolescent submarines, prefers to make the massive effort all alone.

The Chinese are already considerably stronger than anyone would have foreseen two decades ago and they are famous for thinking far ahead. Whether "Maoist thought" can build ships is another thing.

The EEC and the Dollar

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS.—It is neither a Gaullist France nor a Gaullist Europe that is "opposing" the United States and its current theme of floating exchange rates. It is rather the fundamental idea in the Common Market that the United States has strung itself up through its own efforts and now is looking for someone else to get it off the hook.

This is not a French view, but a Common Market view. The Commission has already proposed reducing margins and working toward rigidly fixed rates within the Common Market to pave the way toward the common economic and monetary policy that is envisaged by 1980.

So where is the disagreement?

It centers around the word discipline. In Brussels, it is held that the chronic U.S. balance-of-payments deficit is a result of a fundamental disequilibrium. The United States, with a constant net outflow of funds, is in a position that would force any other country to devalue. The United States, however, will not devalue, cannot, apparently correct the disequilibrium and so has come up with a scheme which will permit corrections of "inevitable imbalances."

Untouchable Dollar

What angers the Europeans is that they see in this something that would lead to the constant adjustments of their currencies, while the dollar, the cause of the imbalance they feel, remains untouchable.

This is not Gaullism. It is the position of the Common Market Commission, hardly a Gaullist organism, and the finance ministers of the six countries, who voted last May not to increase the margins of currency fluctuations. When the International Monetary Fund meets in Copenhagen in September, it is unlikely the United States will find any friends among the Six for the crawling peg.

The position of German Finance Minister Karl Schiller in this is interesting. Mr. Schiller, hardly a financial conservative and a man who has both floated the mark and expressed constant interest in new solutions to the old problems, is also a leading spokesman in the Common Market for monetary union and a common currency.

Yet there is little feeling in the market that it would be compatible to both float exchange rates and work toward the goals of monetary union.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann's "suggestion" to the British a few weeks ago that to support the crawling peg would not be advisable in view of the Common Market's position was Mr. Schumann's way of reminding the British of what they certainly already knew. The British, like the United States a country with balance-of-payments problems, have been interested in the peg. They may still be. Mr. Schumann was simply telling them that the Common Market, the organization they wish to join, was not.

Exploration

It is a possibility, even a probability, that there eventually will be a move outside the Common Market toward floating rates while inside the market continues to close the gap between its currencies. The Common Market's Werner Commission is now busy at work synthesizing reports from the six finance ministers which among other things foresee the creation of the mechanisms—such as stabilization funds—which the market would need to close the margins.

One possibility, once the Common Market has achieved its monetary union, would be to allow the "Eurocurrency" or whatever it is called, to float with the other currencies, but as a single unit.

For the moment, however, the basic problem in Common Market eyes is the dollar, and floating monies won't solve it. The disequilibrium exists, yet as one Common Market official (non-French) puts it: "We are told that for the U.S. government to do anything about the balance of payments is politically impossible and technically very difficult."

In the Commission's report to the Council of Ministers last week, the dollar got special mention: "The evolution of international payments," said the report, "which had found a certain calm following the change in parity of the French franc and the German mark, has been affected recently by elements of perturbation which could, eventually, provoke new difficulties."

Those elements, the report adds, consist mainly of the U.S. balance of payments deficit, currently running at about $1.7 billion on a liquidity basis.

"These schemes," said the official referring to the U.S. proposals, "would perpetuate the imbalances because it would always be possible to juggle the rates a few points at the end of the year. The United States simply wants us to revalue."

The 'Misery' of Being New York's Mayor

By Anthony Lewis

THE misery of being Mayor of New York is so established a political assumption—and with it the Mayor's desire to escape upward—that it is a surprise to find John Lindsay reasonably happy and healthy. He tells visitors that he enjoys the job, with all the crises, and that he looks at politics in terms of holding this city together for the remaining three years of his term.

Accordingly, he waves aside the talk about his becoming a Democrat. Partisanship is a luxury that big-city mayors cannot afford, he says. How would it help New York for him to make such a move? He must preserve the coalition that elected him without the endorsement of either major party.

If that sounds too selfless to be true, it undoubtedly does represent the realities in governing the city today. It may also correspond with Mr. Lindsay's own interest if he does hope to be President some day—as recent polls indicate. For at this point it is wise for him to keep his options open. His very independence of party makes him a potential fourth-party peace candidate and gives him leverage that he might not have as a regular Republican or Democrat.

Excruciating Choice

But the political calendar is not going to let Mr. Lindsay concentrate on being Mayor, avoid commitments and wait upon national events. New York elects a governor this fall, and the Mayor's endorsement of either Arthur Goldberg or Nelson Rockefeller could be decisive. He will be as plagued with suitors as Portia. And the choice is an excruciating one.

Justice Goldberg has a powerful claim on Mr. Lindsay, in principle and politics. He supplied a crucial endorsement in last year's difficult mayoral campaign. He is the darling of the Liberal party, which gave the Mayor his basic support. Justice Goldberg's general outlook on national issues is close to Mr. Lindsay's own.

Added to all that is the history of ill-feeling between the Mayor and Governor Rockefeller. City aides who have lived through their differences over money and schools and strikes find it hard to believe that politics could ever make them bedfellows again.

On the other hand, whatever has gone before in the way of rivalry and bitterness, the Governor did deliver a surprisingly large p[illegible] age of financial aid to the [illegible] this year, in a new revenue-s[illegible] ing plan that evokes Mr. Lindsay's enthusiasm. That could provide a way, within the terms of com[illegible] for New York City, to rationa[illegible] support for Mr. Rockefeller.

Moreover, switching to sup[illegible] of a Democrat for governor w[illegible] be a more final, a more unre[illegible] lable gesture for Mr. Lindsay t[illegible] sticking with his Republican [illegible] legiance, however strained tha[illegible] It could mean, also, having to w[illegible] with and depend upon a w[illegible] new set of Democratic pols, [illegible] as Steve Smith, of doubtful d[illegible] cation to the Lindsay cause.

Vietnam in the Balanc[illegible]

Finally, there is the unan[illegible] able question of who is likely [illegible] win. Suppose, for example, [illegible] the Mayor goes for Rockefell[illegible] or remains neutral, which [illegible] Governor would doubtless con[illegible] amply helpful. If Justice G[illegible] berg nevertheless wins, life w[illegible] surely go hard with Mr. Lind[illegible] But if the Goldberg cam[illegible] goes aground, as seems more li[illegible] at this point, liberals may for[illegible] and forget after a time, reason[illegible] that the Mayor made a prude[illegible] choice. Such calculations [illegible] sound cynical, but being a [illegible] tician carries the not dishonor[illegible] obligation to do some calculat[illegible]

The one thing that could [illegible] balance all the nice calculation[illegible] Vietnam. Mayor Lindsay c[illegible] deeply about the war—and what [illegible] thinks it is doing to Ameri[illegible] life—deeply enough to have put [illegible] own position at risk often [illegible] pressing the issue in city poli[illegible] His careful stance of nonparti[illegible] responsibility for New York C[illegible] is not going to keep him fr[illegible] weighing Vietnam heavily in [illegible] political choice.

Governor Rockefeller is one [illegible] nature's hawks, by long insti[illegible] a firm believer in the use of Ame[illegible] ican power in the world. He h[illegible] had little to say lately about Vie[illegible] nam, but it may be difficult [illegible] remain silent during the campaig[illegible] because the Republican whom [illegible] and the Mayor have endorsed [illegible] the Senate, Charles Goodell, is [illegible] strong a critic of the war. [illegible] sign that the Governor is drift[illegible] away from Sen. Goodell and so[illegible] ertly helping his conservative op[illegible] ponent, James Buckley, could b[illegible] decisive for Mayor Lindsay.

Letters

Soviet Parliament

A Mr. Joel Cang, in a letter you published July 24, took exception to a recent UPI dispatch which referred to the Supreme Soviet as parliament.

Mr. Cang's strictures on the subject are misplaced.

It is a matter of international usage to identify the Supreme Soviet as parliament. The word is simply part of the technical nomenclature accepted by the most reputable Western political institutions.

The authoritative handbook of the American Council on Foreign Relations, for example, includes the Supreme Soviet among the parliaments of the world.

The Supreme Soviet is a member of the International Parliamentary Union and frequently exchanges delegations with Western parliaments.

None of this of course is meant to suggest any identity of character or functions with Western houses of parliament.

Anyone not hypnotized by technical terminology who cares to read beyond the headlines of our dispatches on the Supreme Soviet can see that a political body which meets only a few days a year and automatically confirms legislation enacted by the presidium is not exactly like the House of Commons or U.S. Congress.

It may also interest Mr. Cang to know that, historically, parliaments have not always represented the totality of the people of any given country. Not until the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th were many parliaments based on anything but limited suffrage. (In most countries, women and non-property holders could not vote.)

They were parliaments nevertheless. Just as the House of Lords is part of parliament even though it is not democratically selected.

Regardless of its character and functions, the Supreme Soviet, legally the top legislative body of the country, will continue to be described as "parliament" just as Nikolai V. Podgorny will remain "president" of the Soviet Union, though none will suggest that he is elected in the same way as, or performs functions identical with those of, the president of the United States.

The UPI uses an international accepted political vocabulary. It does not coin words.

HENRY SHAPIRO.
Moscow Bureau Manager,
United Press International.
Moscow.

Stepin Fetchit

I read with quite a bit of interest Mr. Harris' defense of Stepin Fetchit (July 23). I, as a black, hope he loses his suit and has to pay a million in court costs.

As a small child I can remember him in some movies, and at least in my neighborhood of Harlem he was not an unqualified hero. For every person that laughed at him there was one who felt uneasy, and one or two who hated his guts. I'm among them, even at a tender age. Of course I've probably been brainwashed: My father used to say us kids *not* to listen to Amos 'n' Andy until we were old enough to understand why.

Cosby, Belafonte, Poitier, etc. have nothing in common with Stepin Fetchit. Pride is pride, pride whether in 1930 or 1970.

J. L. COARDS.
Paris.

International Opinion

The Nasser Reply

The speech is a response to an American peace plan. Nasser accepts it, after a long visit to Moscow. One cannot help thinking that this acceptance—regardless of the reservations—and this change of tone have been inspired by Moscow. Several recent indications, moreover, confirm that the United States and the U.S.S.R. are currently making a conciliatory effort. But what is this effort worth? Put another way, how much is a situation which is already getting out of hand for Nasser likely also to get out of hand for the Soviet Union? This might reduce considerably the significance of the speech.

This leads to take into consideration the second major force in the conflict: the extremists, notably the Palestinians. In the above assumption, they become the obstacle over which any peace prospect would stumble. If this assumption was correct, the speech of Nasser is utterly futile, unless the U.S.S.R. is determined to deal the Palestinian resistance a finishing blow.

Since nothing warrants such an affirmation, the advantage is hard to see which Nasser expects to derive from the slight tactical modifications he made yesterday.

—*From Combat (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 27, 1895

BRUSSELS—Mr. Henry M. Stanley arrived at Ostend from England this afternoon and paid a visit to the King. It is rumored that Mr. Stanley has come to Belgium to settle certain questions relating to his new situation towards the Sovereign of the Congo, in whose service he nominally remains until 1900. He desires to withdraw from this contract however, as he considers that he now owes his time, talents and energy to the British Parliament.

Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1920

NEW YORK—Mays, on the mound for the Yankees yesterday, held the Red Sox while Babe Ruth, the Gotham swatsman, pounded out his thirty-fifth homer, contributing to the Yankees' 8 to 2 victory. The bleacher fans went wild when the Babe connected. And after the game he was nearly mobbed when he attempted to leave the grounds. So many of them wanted to shake the slugger's hand that he needed a police-escort to clear a path for him. What a drive he hit!

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Israel (air).....$	20.50	39.00	73.95
Italy .....Lire	9700	18200	34400
Kuwait (air).....$	46.00	88.00	167.00
Lebanon (air).....$	23.50	44.50	85.00
Libya (air) .....$	23.50	44.50	85.50
Luxembourg ...L.Fr	775	1450	2750
Morocco (air).....$	15.00	30.50	58.00
Netherlands .....Fl	56.00	105.00	200.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr	124.00	237.00	452.00
Pakistan (air).....$	46.00	88.00	167.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	446.50	835.50	1565.00
Saudi Arabia (air)$	22.50	44.50	85.00
South Africa (air)$	44.50	84.00	157.00
Spain (air) ...Ptas	1050	2040	3875
Sweden (air) Sw.Kr.	102.00	196.25	375.00
Switzerland ..Sw.Fr	67.50	125.00	238.00
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1970

Eurobonds

...lly Holds, But Mood Cautious; ...suers Fight Shy of Public Market

By Condon Bakstansky

...US, July 26.—The rally ...straight debt Eurobonds ...ued last week, with many ... newel, high coupon is... ...ading at or over par—but ... seem to have lost a ...omph.

...ers reported a fair ...t of retail business, ...g to keep volume at a ...able level. The extreme ...rity of buying interest, ...er, is keeping market ob... ...on edge.

...y of the issues now at or ...ar, for example, are gov... ...nt or government-back... ...tations, while some solid ...ates such as recently is... Oti- 8 3/4 of 1985 and ...nto 8 3/4 of 1985, lan... at the 96 to 97 level. This ...b: partially explained, ...rs say, by super-cautious in ...ors' credit evaluations, but ...market observers admit ...g a bit confused by the ...pment and appear to be ...on what lies ahead.

...s Copco's plan for a $15 ...n, 15-year issue with a ... percent coupon remains ...nly new issue before the ...t. How this one is accept... the secondary market ...llow a better evaluation ...at the presently myster... market mood" actually is. ...h will depend, of course, ...hat the final terms and (the possibility of an in... in amount has been ru...) will be, and whether ...er issue announcement ...out in the meantime—a possibility, some say.

...nwhile, companies are ...by of the public market. ...roughs last week announce... setting up of a $75 mil... three-year multi-currency revolving credit, pegged at 5/8 percent over the London interbank Eurodollar rate.

Then there is the $25 million Insilco floating rate issue being put together, at 1 percent over the interbank rate, and a $30 million credit arranged for Finsider International.

McDonnell Douglas announced Friday it is looking for a $50 million credit arrangement, following the cancellation of plans for a $100 million note issue on the U.S. market.

A continuing problem on the public side, aside from the basic disenchantment with the bond market, is caution concerning the dollar itself. The recent surfacing, and apparent squelching, of U.S. hopes for more flexibility in exchange rates has not helped. More flexibility would, on the whole, take the spotlight off the U.S. balance-of-payments and associated problems.

Ironically, strong European opposition to any change in the present system, at least for the present, has tended to focus attention on the very dollar difficulties the United States is trying to minimize—thus, the public new-issue market which remains is overwhelmingly in the non-dollar sector.

The European Investment Bank is planning a 60 million, five-year guilder issue with an 8 1/4 percent coupon.

Dunlop and Cie. Francaise des Petroles both came out with 100 million mark, 8 1/2 percent, 15-year flotations last week, priced at 98 1/2 and 98, respectively. And the World Bank is doing a 200 million mark, ten-year issue

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	July 19 Latest Week	July 12 Prior Week	July 18 1969
Commodity Index	110.2	110.7	109.4
*Currency in circ.....	$54,747,000	$54,890,000	$51,208,000
*Total loans	$82,162,000	$82,096,000	$80,442,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,442,000	2,568,000	2,690,000
Auto production	...	117,295	86,412
Daily oil prod. (bbls)...	9,349,000	9,352,000	9,390,000
Freight car loadings....	520,050	454,300	536,361
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr.....	...	30,245,000	31,639,000
Business failures	189	228	133

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†June	Prior Month	1969
Employed	78,225,000	78,357,000	78,956,000
Unemployed	3,900,000	3,384,000	2,400,000
Industrial production..	168.5	169.1	173.9
	†May	Prior Month	1969
*Personal income	$793,500,000	$801,100,000	$735,000,000
*Money supply	$204,200,000	$203,200,000	$195,300,000
Consmr's Price Index.	134.6	134.0	126.4
Constructn contracts..	178	203	183
*Mfrs. inventories....	$97,788,000	$97,604,000	$91,998,000
*Exports	$3,695,100	$3,449,700	$3,354,700
*Imports	$3,360,700	$3,247,500	$3,177,200

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Nixon Administration's Jawboning Attempts Leave Financial Markets Baffled, Skeptical

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT).—Against the background of a stabilizing economy and abating price pressures, top administration officials from President Nixon down have suddenly begun a jawboning process on behalf of a new stimulus for the economy.

In varying degrees, many leading private economists have joined in the dialogue approvingly, but the financial markets have remained somewhat baffled and skeptical.

There were several suggestions last week from within and outside the government that the Federal Reserve System start expanding money and credit at a more rapid rate to help nudge the economy upward and prevent a further rise in joblessness. At the same time, administration officials were cautioning the Congress against an elevation of spending that would lead to larger federal budget deficits than desired.

This seemed to represent a precipitate modification of the economic game plan the administration has been pursuing so doggedly in the past 18 months, and Wall Street was wondering what prompted the apparent switch in tactics. At this point, the original script called for just enough fiscal and monetary stimulus to prevent the business downturn from slipping into a serious contraction.

Progress Against Inflation

The business world has been heartened by recent signs that some progress is finally being made in the battle against inflation and that the bottom of the economic downturn may be at hand. But not enough success has yet been achieved to warrant more than modest expectations.

Is the recent rash of statements urging a more expansive monetary policy therefore dictated by a fear in government circles of even more adverse economic news in the months ahead?

Is it a ploy to prod the Fed into a more aggressive monetary course than it chooses to follow?

Or is it merely a concerted political effort to tell the public, business and the investing community that they can lay aside their fears of a deep recession, expensive credit and a serious liquidity crisis?

Chances are that the new economic initiatives in Washington represent an amalgamation of all three factors.

The economy has certainly lost momentum and is in danger of drifting significantly lower, with unemployment rising, unless some positive steps are taken to buttress it. And the Fed does not seem disposed toward any great change in its monetary posture. Moreover, the nation can certainly use a psychological lift on the economic situation.

While many private economists were applauding the administration's effort to obtain easier monetary policies, the general view was that any steps in that direction should be taken very cautiously and moderately, lest a new inflationary thrust be generated. Some political economists, however, are advocating a bigger federal budget deficit as well as expansionary monetary policies to restimulate the lagging economy.

Unless increases in the money supply are held within moderate bounds, there is the danger that the economic mistakes of the late 1960s will be repeated, exacerbating inflation before it is curbed significantly and sufficiently.

In the first half of 1970, the increase in the money supply was at an annual rate of 4 percent. Many economists now believe that rate should be pushed up—but not excessively—to help the economy upward and to ease liquidity problems.

The typical view was expressed by William Butler of the Chase Manhattan Bank and David Grove of the International Business Machines Corp., both of whom said they would like to see the money supply growing at an annual rate of 5 to 6 percent.

After the extensive soundings from government officials and private economists on the suggested course of federal economic policies, Arthur Burns, the Fed chairman, said late last week that he did not go along with those who believe in a more rapid expansion of money and credit policy.

Room for Flexibility

He said that the present rate of increase in the money supply, placed "of late" in excess of 4 percent, was "about right." He said it was "moderately expansive, which is what it should be for the present." If the government resorted to a highly expansive monetary and fiscal

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Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT).—Investors were still avoiding speculative issues last week. In the period since the May lows for stock prices, the New York Stock Exchange index has gained about 12 percent, but in the same period the American Stock Exchange index, generally more speculative, has risen less than 5 percent.

Last week the Amex indicator closed at 20.32, up 0.13 for the week but still not far ahead of the May low of 19.36.

Volume last week was light, with 10,574,565 shares changing hands, a little below the 10,619,780 handled the previous week.

The most active issue was Equity Funding. On volume of 322,300 shares, it closed at 21 7/8, down 1/2 for the week.

Based on the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 stocks, the over-the-counter market lost ground last week. The indicator closed at 310.69, down slightly from 311.00 the previous Friday.

However, it was a varied week for the unlisted issues, with some showing wide gains or losses. Raychem, an actively traded maker of wire and electrical insulation, lost 9 points. Taylor Wine, despite reporting record sales and earnings for its recent fiscal year, lost 6 points. U.S. Truck Lines showed a gain of 4 and Noxzell, maker of skin cream and cosmetics, rose 4 1/2.

Over-Counter Market

...YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the ... Industrials giving the high, low ...al bid prices for the week with the ...ange from the previous week's last ...ices. All quotations supplied by the ...al Association of Securities Dealers ...re not actual transactions but are ...entative interdealer prices at which ...securities could have been sold. ...do not include retail markup, ...own or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
...nterprises	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
...rp	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
...rotect Sys .20	15½	15½	15½	— ½
...nc	3⅜	3	3⅛	+½
...dust	5	5	5	
...orp .15	18⅜	18	18½	+ ½
...Indust	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
...ustries	6¼	5	6¼	+1¼
...tics .14	6½	5½	6½	+ ½
...Process .58	17¼	17½	17½	
...Was Pub .10b	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
...orp	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
...Research	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
...Ross	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
...ystems	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
...ech I	4	3½	4	+ ½
...ox	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
...llinois	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
...Jusl	2⅜	2½	2½	— ½
...e Freight	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
...m NatGas .80	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
...Homes	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
...Inc .10a	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
...r Chemical s	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
...Labs .32a	33½	33½	33½	+1
...Electron&Imp	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
...nd&Alexand .60	48½	44	48½	+2½
...and Devlp	14	11⅞	14	+2⅛
...ech Inc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
...emyBeverage s	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
...Equities	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
...Nuclear	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
...Prod War	3½	3½	3½	
...Thermal 1.10	23½	23	23½	+ ½
...Bacon .48	10⅛	10	10	— ½
...Creme Lab	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
...numeric	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
...Geophysical	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
...ic Industries	3	2½	3	+ ⅛
...k Inc	10½	9½	10½	+ ⅜
...eef Packers	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
...iomedical	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
...siness Prod .16	9⅝	9¼	9½	
...ampur Leasing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
...lec Labs	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
...xpress 1.20	65⅛	64¼	65⅛	+ ⅜
...press cv pf1.50	65⅛	64½	65¼	+ ½
...inancial .08	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
...restProd .56b	30	28	30	+3
...urniture .28	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
...restings .70	44	42½	44	+2¼
...sdit Develop	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
...edicorp	10½	9	10⅛	+ ½
...Vaske Stores	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+½
...uclear	2⅛	2	2	
...ober&Plas .90a	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
...Gobain	3⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅜
...Gobain pf	5	4½	4½	— ½
...levision Com	15½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
...d&Mfg .80	18½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
...ea	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
...Devices	6	5⅝	5⅝	
...n Lab	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
...er-Busch .80	73½	72½	73	+2
...Bros .24	8½	7⅛	8½	+1⅜
...Indust	7⅛	6	7⅛	+1½
...ums Fd .28	16½	15	16½	+1¼
...l Magnetics	12½	11	15½	+2
...industries	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
...Mayfair .20e	7⅜	6⅞	7	
...Mayfair pf 3a	29½	29½	29½	— ½
...Corp	1⅜	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
...Foods	5¼	5	5	— ½
...chemical	8	8	8	
...asMo Pow .56	12	11⅜	11⅜	
...as Valley Ind	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
...sternGas .48	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
...ong AJS	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
...HarrMgm 1.80b	29½	28½	28⅝	— ½
...Cp	7½	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
...ocaColaBll .72	34¼	25⅝	26½	+½
...ontrols cvpf 1	10½	10½	10½	
...a Gas Lt 1	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
...ation Sciences	7⅜	6½	7½	+1½
...ation Tech	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
...&Co 1	20	19½	20	+ ½
...Atomics	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
...Michael .42c	13⅜	12½	12⅜	
...ers Paint .20a	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
...g	32½	31½	32½	+3
...r HydroEl 1.16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
...rs Unit Mtge	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
...n Corp .80	12½	13	12½	+ ⅜
...s Hind Phar	37	34½	36½	+ ½
...ck ET	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
...Petroleum	3½	3	3	— ⅜
...Furniture .80	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
...itterCorp .02e	24	22½	24	+1½
...s Mills .60	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
...nr ... .90	21½	21¼	21½	
...nd mil	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
...Fashions .20	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
...Drug .36	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
...g Corp	9⅝	9½	9½	
...Co .40	10	9½	10	+1
...P Mfg .45e	8⅜	8½	8⅜	
...a Isle .96e	17½	16⅝	17¼	+1½
...d Indust	5	4⅝	5	
...remPap A 1.20	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
...re Nath	38	33	38	+1
...-Matic	8½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
...abs .20	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
...Indust	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
...Mfg	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
...rum .40a 2	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
...WestInPet .50	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
...namics .16	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
...Son 1	27	26	27	+2
...r Corp	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
...lls P&L 2.04	23½	22	22	— ½
...Ind	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
...pStamps .16e	11½	11½	11½	— ½
...Electric	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
...eranckNewmn	6½	6⅛	6½	— ½
...s Internatl	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
...Computer s	9⅞	9	9	—1
...enHamil .06e	15½	14⅜	15½	+1½
...Capital	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+1⅛
...Her Trav 2e	28	27	28	
...d Comput Sys	19½	18	19½	+1½
...Applied Sys	3½	2½	2½	
...60	31⅜	21¼	31⅜	— ¼
...an Computer	4	4	4	+ ⅜
...Brass 1	13	11⅜	13	+1⅜
...Scenion .30	16⅜	14½	16⅜	+2⅜
...Enterprises	9⅛	8½	8⅝	— ½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Browning Arms .20	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Brush Beryllium	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Buckbee Mears .20	5½	5½	5½	
Buckeye Intl	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Burnup & Sims	17¼	15½	17¼	+1⅜
Butler Mfg .70	18½	17	17½	—1
Butler Natl Corp	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
CIC Leasing	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
CTC Computer	4⅜	3⅜	4⅜	+1⅛
Cagles Inc .16a	7⅛	7⅛	7½	— ½
Calbiochem	10	9½	9½	— ½
Calif Health Care	7⅜	7	7½	+1
Calif Water Svc 1.60	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
Calvert Explor	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ½
Camco Inc .15	17½	12	17½	
CamernBrown 1.02e	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
Cmpbll&Taggart 1.80	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
Cannon Mills 3.60a	62	60	62	+1
Cannon Millsgd 3.60a	60	59	60	
Capital Prac Ind	3⅛	2⅝	2½	— ⅜
CapitalMortgage .65e	15⅜	13⅝	13⅝	—2
Capital Southwest	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Capitol Foods	6½	6	6½	— ⅛
Capitol Intl Airways	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
CapTech Inc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Care Corp	2	3	3	+ ⅛
Carhart Photo	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Carolina Caribbean	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ½
Carolina Freight .68	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Carrols Development	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Carti Blanche	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Carter Group s	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
Cascade Corp .10e	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
Cascade Nat Gas .72	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Castle Capital	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Centex Corp	25	23⅜	25	+ ⅜
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Century Convalescent	2⅛	1	2⅛	+ ⅜
ChampionProds .39e	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
Chance AB 1	19½	18½	19½	+1⅜
Channel Companies	7	6½	7	+ ½
Charnita Inc	5	3	3	
Charter Co .10g	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
Charter Oil Ltd	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
ChemLea TLines .50	7½	7	7½	+ ½
Chesapeakelnd .25r	3	2⅝	3	
Chesapeake Instr	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
Chesapeake Util .80	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
ChiBridge&Iron 1.40	51	50½	50½	+ ½
Chilton Corp .08e	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
ChristianaSec 2.50e	107	105	105	—2
Christiana Sec pf 7	92	92	92	
Cincinnati Enq 1.40a	30	30	30	
Citadel Industries	7½	7	7½	
CitizensUtil A s	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Citizens Util B 1.27	23½	22⅜	23	
CityInvestMtge .51a	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
Clark JL Mfg 1	21	20½	20½	— ½
Clausing Corp .80	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Clayton Corp	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Cleary Petroleum	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Clevepak Corp	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
Clinton Merchndsing	6⅜	6	6½	
Clinton Oil	5⅜	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Clow Corp .68	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
CocaCola Btl 1.A .80	25	23½	25	
Coeur D Alene Mines	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Cogar Corp	50	47	50	+3
Cognitronics	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
ColdwellBanker .20e	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅛
Coleman Engineering	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Collins Foods Intl	9	9	9	
Colonial Commercl 1	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
Colonial Stores 1.40a	22½	20½	22½	+ ⅛
Columbus Mills	4	4	4	
ColwellMtgeTr .35e	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ½
Comcet	11½	11½	11½	— ½
Commerce House .40	36	33	36	+3
Commercial Shear 1b	37	30½	37	+½
CommonwithGas .25	10⅛	10	10	
CommonwithNG 1.40b	22½	21⅜	22	+ ½
CommonwithTel 1.10	22½	22¼	22½	
CommunNealth Facil	6⅜	5½	6⅜	+1⅛
Commun Psychiatric	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Components Cp Amer	3½	3½	3½	
Computer Commun	7½	7	7	— ½
Computer Consoles	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Computer Image	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Computer Installns	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Computer Learn Sys	2⅜	2½	2⅜	—⅜
Computer Technology	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Computer Usage	3⅛	2	2	—1⅛
Comress Inc	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Comutrix Corp	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1
Conn Nat Gas 2.20	32½	31	31	—1½
Consol Papers 1	22½	18⅜	22½	+3⅜
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	25½	25	25	— ½
Context Indust e	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Contl Capital	9	9	9	
Contl Care Cent	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
Contl Investment	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
Contrafund Inc	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Contran Corp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Convalariums Amer	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
ConvalescentNpr Chrs	2⅜	3	2	— ⅜
Convalescent Inf Amer	6	6	6	— ⅛
Conwed Corp .40	7	6⅜	7	+ ⅛
Cook Chemical .35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cooper Lab	13⅜	13½	13½	
Core Laboratories	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	
Corenco Corp 2	25½	24	24	
Cornelius Co	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
Corporate Enterpr	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
Corporation S	4	3⅜	3⅞	— ½
Cosmetically Yours	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Cox Cables	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cradd-Terry .60b	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+1⅛
Crawford&Co. .20e	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
Creative Mgmt Assoc	8⅛	8	8	— ½
Creative Merchndsng	1⅜	1	1½	— ⅛
Cross Co .50	29	26½	27	—2
Crown Crafts	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Crutcher Resources	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
CultumCompanies .24	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ½
Curtis Noll .40	13½	12⅜	13	+ ½
Cybermark Sys	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cypress Comm s	8⅛	0	0	— ½
DEI Industries	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Dallas Airmotive .40	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+3
Dalto Electronics	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	+1
Damson Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Dana Laboratories	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
Danly Machine	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Dart Drug .20	17½	17⅛	17½	
Data Corp	5⅜	4	4⅛	—1
Data Automation	3⅛	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
Data Comput Sys	5½	5½	5⅜	
Data Design Labs	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Data General	19½	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
Data 100 Corp	6	6	6	
Data Packaging	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Data Techno'ogy	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Datalab Inc	6	6	6	+ ⅜
Datatron Processing	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Datronic Rental	5	3	3	+ ⅛
Davis Food Svc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Dayton MaR Tron 1a	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+1
Decorator Indust .16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Delcrib AgResearch	28	26½	27	+ ⅛
Delhi Intl Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
DeluxCheckPrint 1.10	46⅜	46½	46⅜	+½
DenverRealEst .60	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
DeRose Indust	7⅜	6⅜	7⅜	+1
Designatronics †	2⅜	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
DetroitChemInd .20	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
Detroit Can Tun 1.20	13⅜	13½	13½	
Detroit In Bdg 1.40a	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
Development of Am	7⅜	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Dewey Electronics †	3⅛	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
Diamond Cry Sit .48	13½	13⅛	13½	
Diann Sham pf E1.15	14	12½	14	+1½
Dickey WS Mfg .72	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Dickson Electronics	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
Diebold Comp Lsg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Diebold Vent Cap	7	6⅛	7	+1
Digital Applicat	2½	2	2½	+ ½
Digitronics Cp	5½	5½	5½	
Disc Inc	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Diversa Inc .pf	7	7	7	— ½
Divzrs Comp&Mgmt	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
DixonCrucible .40e	15½	15½	15½	
Doctrel Corp	7⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ½
Domain Indust	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
DonSophisticat .10e	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Donaldson Inc .60	17	15⅜	17	+2½
Donovan Cons .60e	14	15½	15⅜	+ ⅜
Dow Jones 1	28½	27⅜	28	— ½
Downtowner Corp .14	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Doyle Dane Bern .88	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Drummer Boy 6	7⅛	3⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Ducommon 1	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
Duncan Elec 1.20a	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Dunkin Donuts	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Duplex Products	6⅜	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
Durlron Co .72	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
EDP Resources	5½	5½	5½	
ESD Co .48	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
EZ Painter .18e	10½	10	10½	— ⅛
Eagle County Dev wt	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Early Calif Ind	4⅜	3⅜	4⅜	+1⅛
Eastern Shopping Ctr	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Eberline Instrument	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Eckard Drugs .40	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Eckrich Peter .40	14½	14½	14½	
Economics Lab .24	21	19½	21	+1⅛
Edgington Oil	6⅛	6	6	— ½
Educating Systems	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Educational Devel	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
El Paso Elec .76	12½	12⅜	12½	
Elba Systems	7⅞	6⅜	7⅛	— ⅞
Elder Berman St .40	6⅛	5⅛	5⅜	— ½
Eldorado Geol .10e	3	2⅜	3	+ ⅛
Electro Craft	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Electro Nite	2½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Electro Nucleonics	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Electrospy Corp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Electromagnetic Ind	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
ElectronCntSys s	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
Electron Data Sys	51½	50	51	+2
ElectronModule .05e	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
Electronized Chem	3½	2⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Elixir Ind	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Elizabethtn Wat 1.80	22⅜	22½	22½	
Empire Gas Co	20⅜	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
Emplre St Oil .50	10⅛

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AddrMll 9¾s95	110	103½	102¾	103	
Air Red 3¾s87	91	60	61	61	—3
AlaPow 3½s72	1	93	93	93	+ ⅛
AlleghL cv4s81	5	71½	71½	71½	+1½
AlliedC 6.60s93	15	80½	80½	80½	—3½
AlliedC 5.20s91	35	68¼	67¾	68¼	+ ⅝
AlliedCh 3½s70	13	74	74	74	
Allied Pd 7s84	34	65	64	65	+1
AllIsl cv4½s81	80	90⅛	76	80	+12
AllStr cv4½s92	5	60½	60½	60½	— ½
AlldSup 5¾s87	96	58¼	57	58	+1⅛
Alcoa 9s95	167	185½	103½	104½	—1
Alcoa 6s92	22	01½	90	81½	+2¾
Alcoa cv5¼s91	254	82½	01	01½	— ½
Alcoa 4½s82	68	71	67½	67½	— ¾
Alcoa 3s79	5	68½	68½	68½	
AlumCa 9½s95	43	103¾	102	103¼	+ ⅞
AlumCa 4½s80	9	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅜
Amerce cv5s92	77	69	67	69	+3
AAir Filt 6s90	20	103	102½	103	
AAirFill 4½s87	45	120⅛	117¾	118⅞	+ ⅜
AAirl cv5¼s91	193	70	67¾	70	+1¾
AAirl cv4½s92	845	43½	46	48⅛	+ ½
Am Airl cv5s90	105	63½	62	63	+1½
ABrand 8¾s75	404	104¾	103½	104¾	— ¼
ABrands7½s92	39	77	75¾	76	
ABrand 4½s90	5	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	
Am Bdcsl 5s93	160	73	70½	73	+1½
Am Can 6s97	13	82	80	82	+2
Am Can 4¾s90	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ½
Am Can 3¾s88	27	57	57	57	
AOil cv4½s86	60	61	60⅛	60⅛	—1⅜
A Enka 5¼s94	7	90	07	90	+5
AmExpt 5¼s93	346	41	40	40½	—1
AmFP 3s2030	127	52	50½	50½	— ½
AmFP 4.80s87	12	56	55⅛	56	+ ½
A Hoist 5½s93	11	62½	62½	62½	+3
A Hoist 4¼s92	71	68½	67	67⅞	+ ⅞
A Smell 4¾s88	6	65	65	65	+ ¼
AmSug 5.30s93	42	66	63¾	66	+2½
AmSug 5.2s91	15	65	64⅞	64½	
AmTT 8¾xw	1329	119	117¾	118¾	
AmTT 8¾xw	3595	103¼	102⅞	103	+ ¼
AmT&T 4¾s85	321	69¾	68⅞	69½	+ ⅝
AmTT 4¾s85r	5	70	70	70	
AmT&T 3⅞s90	128	62	60½	62	+1⅞
AmT&T 3¾s73	336	88⅞	87¾	88⅜	— ⅛
AmT&T 3¼s84	121	62	60½	62	
AmT&T 2¾s87	44	56	55¾	55¾	+ ¾
AmT&T 2¾s71	251	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
AmT&T 2¾s75	572	79	78½	78⅞	+ ¼
AmT&T 2¾s80	187	64¾	64	64¾	+ ¾
AmT&T 2¾s82	91	63	60½	62	—1
AmT&T 2¾s86	127	56	54	54⅜	—⅝
ATobInl fn5½s	5	100	100	100	
Am Tob 3¼s77	7	74	73⅞	73⅞	
AMF In 4¼s81	146	69½	66½	69½	+1½
Amfac 5¼s94	23	67	66	67	+1
Ampex 5½s94	196	71	67½	67½	—1¼
Anheusr 6s92	11	79	79	7	+2
Anheusr 3¾s77	3	77	77	77	
ApcoOil cv5s88	83	86	82	85	+7
APL Co 5½s93	51	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
ArlansOst 6s94	71	57	54½	57	+ ½
Armco 5.90s92	4	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
Armco 4½s86	5	64½	64½	64½	
Armco 4.35s84	36	67½	64	67½	+8½
Armour 5s84	11	63	63	63	+1
Armr cv4½s83	7	86	76	60	+10
ArmR cv4½s87	213	65	63	63½	—16½
AshO 8.80s2000	10	101	101	101	
AshIOil 6.15s92	10	75	75	75	
AshIO cv4¾s93	130	67	60	66½	— ½
Assoinv 5¼s77	2	81¼	81¼	01¼	+1⅜
Assoinv 5½s77	17	76	74⅞	76	—3
Assoinv 4¾s85	1	55	55	55	—1
Assoinv 4½s76	3	75	75	75	
Assoinv 4¾s84	12	55⅞	55½	55½	—1½
Atchison 4s95	8	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
AtlCsIL 4.95s88	21	60	60	60	
AtlCsIL 4s80	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
AtRch 8¾s2000	240	102	101	101	
Atl Rich 5¾s97	20	72½	72½	72½	+2½
ATO Inc 4½s87	60	42	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅞
Aurora 4¾s80	3	53½	53½	53½	+2
AutoC cv4¾s81	5	80½	80	80	+½
Avco O 9¼s88	79	88	88	80	
Avco Cp 7s93	273	61¾	58	59	—3
Avco Cp 5½s93	136	53	50	53	+ ½
Ball GE 8½s74	211	104¼	103¾	104⅛	+ ¼
BallGE 3s89	10	54	54	54	— ½
B&O cv4½s10f	6	52¼	52½	52¼	— ¼
BO cv4½s10A	29	39	38	38¼	+1½
B&O 4½s95	124	40⅞	39½	39¾	— ¼
B&O 4s80	13	55	52½	55	+3
BangP 0¼s94	6	70	68	70	+2
BangP 5½s92	1	55	55	55	+4
BkofNY 6¼s94	167	120	116	120	+3
BaxLab 4¾s90	195	88	86	87½	+ ½
BaxLab cv4s87	36	145	141⅛	145	+7½
Beal Fd 7⅞s84	20	97	97	97	—5¼
Beaunit 4¾s90	157	62½	60¼	62	+2
BectonD 5s89	61	90¼	88	88	—3
BectonO 4½s88	124	1	99½	90	— ⅜
BeechA .43s93	34	52½	51	51	—1½
BelcoP .43s88	151	57	53½	57	+5
Bendix 6¾s92	48	90	77	80	+1½
BenefCp 8¾s71	194	190½	190	100½	+ ¼
BenfCp 5.60s71	122	97 13-16	97	97 11-16	— ⅛
Benef Fin 5s77	10	75⅞	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
Ben Fin 4½s81	31	71	71	71	+1
Berkey 5¼s96	74	52	51	51	— ½
BethSt 9s2000	99	105½	104⅛	104⅞	+ ½
Beth Stl 6¾s99	9	07	85½	87	
BethStl 5.40s92	10	73½	72⅛	73½	+1½
Beth Sl 4½s90	65	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
Beth Stl 8¼s80	4	66	60	66	
BigThrg 5¾s90	52	97	96	97	+2
BobbleB 5¼s01	81	60	56	60	—7
BoiseCas 10s75	989	102⅞	101¼	101½	
Bordet 5¼s97	11	78	75	78	+7
Borden 2⅞s81	10	60	60	60	
Boro W 5½s92	7	73½	72	72	—1½
v[BostMe 6s70	63	32	30⅛	31⅞	+ ⅞
v[BostM 4½s70f	24	73	11⅞	12⅞	—2½
Bran 5¾s86xw	39	48⅞	47¾	47¾	—2
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	5	73	73	73	+ ⅞
Bruns cv4½s81	21	64½	63⅞	64	—1
Budd cv5¾s94	130	60½	50	59	— ½
BudgIF 6s2010	2	48	48	48	+3
Budgeind 6s88	19	50	48⅞	50	+1⅜
Buf Nia 2¾s75	40	77⅞	77	77½	+ ¼
Bulova cv6s90	42	75	74½	74½	+ ½
Burlind cv5s91	145	105½	103	104½	+1
Burroughs 9s75	295	105½	103½	104	+ ¾
Burrghs 4¾s94	222	88	85	87½	+3
CPac fn4sperp	53	45½	44	44	
Carrier 5½s89	28	100	99	100	+1
Case 5½s90	56	55	53	53	—2
CastICk 5¾s94	60	77	75	77	+2
CaterT 5.30s92	30	74½	74½	74½	+2⅞
CaterTr 5¼s86	5	70	70	70	
CecoCp 4.75s86	15	60	60	60	
Celanese cv4s90	93	69⅞	67½	69⅞	+2⅞
Celanese 3½s76	15	76	75	76	
CenGa 4s95	17	43¼	43	43¼	+1¼
v[CRRNJ 3¼s	498	21	.16⅛	21	+4½
Cessna cv3⅞s	0	57⅛	56½	57⅛	— ⅞
Chadbrn 6½s89	32	70½	69	70½	+ ½
Champ 4½s84	15	101½	101¼	101¼	—3⅛
ChampS 5⅞s92	20	71	70⅞	71	—3⅞
ChaseB 4⅞s93	94	92	90	91¼	+1¼
Chelsea 5½s93	8	53	51⅛	52	+1⅛
Chemetron 9s94	28	96	93⅞	93⅞	—2
Ches&O 4½s92	22	56	55	56	
Ches&O 3⅜s73	9	85	84	84	—1
Chil&Q 4½s78	1	60½	66½	66½	
ChGW 4s88	22	38½	37½	38⅛	+ ¼
ChIL 4½s2003f	1	54⅛	54½	54	+1⅜
CMSP 5s2051	197	14	13½	13½	— ½
CMSP 4½s19f	62	16⅛	16	16	—28¾
CMSP 4½s44f	136	20⅞	10¼	20⅞	+1⅜
Chi RIP 5½s83	15	61	60⅞	61	+3
ChiRIP 4½s95f	27	32	30	31	—1
ChockF 4½s81	5	62¾	62¾	62¾	
ChrisCraft 6s89	213	45	41	41	—3
Chrysler 8⅞s95	308	88¼	86½	88⅛	+ ⅜
Chrysler 8¼s95	521	97	95	96	+1
ChryFin 7⅞s74	201	88	86¼	88	+ ¼
CIC Ind 11s75	193	102	101	102	+ ⅛
CinG&E 2¾s75	22	79	78¾	78¾	+ ¾
CitSv 6⅜s99xw	2	82	82	82	
CIT Fin 4½s91	139	96	95	95⅛	— ½
CIT Fin 3¾s70	28	99½	99	99½	+ ½
Cities Sv 3s77	33	73⅞	72½	73⅛	+ ⅞
ClevElII 8¾s91	15	182	101	182	+11½
CliesSv 6½s97	5	78¾	78¾	78¾	
ClevElII 7⅞s90	39	92½	91	92	+1½
Clev El Ill 9s75	378	105¼	164	164½	
ClevElII 3s82	3	59	59	59	
Col Gas 5½s85	2	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	
ColFinsR 4⅞s87	746	41¼	36⅞	41	+4
Color cv4¾s77	9	85	85	85	— ¼
Col Gas 9s84	23	102½	101½	102	—3
Col Gas 8¾s95	442	190½	99	190	+ ½
ColIAlk 4⅛s91	10	134	134	134	+2
Col Gas 5s82	83	74	70⅛	74	
Col Gas 4⅞s83	8	68	67½	67½	—2½
Col Gas 4¼s81	14	70	69¾	70	+ ⅞
Col Gas 4¼s82	10	66	65½	65½	
Col Gas 3⅞s81	6	65	65	65	
Col Gas 3½s80	8	63½	62½	62½	—1
Col Gas 3½s77	5	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
ColGas 4¼s81 reg	3	66⅛	60⅛	66⅛	
Col Pict 5¾s94	183	57½	54¼	57½	+3
Col Pict 4½s87	47	62⅞	60⅞	62	+ ½
Col SOE 9s73	25	106	104	104	—3½
ColSOE 4½s87	0	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅝
ColSOE 3¼s70	5 99	1-22 99	1-32 99	1-32	+9-32
ComISol 4½s91	128	52	50	50½	—3
Com Ed 8¾s75	232	107	105½	105½	— ¾
Comw Ed 8s75	599	101¼	100⅛	101	
Comw Ed 3s77	84	70	75	75⅞	— ⅛
Comw Ed 3s78	4	74	73	73	—1
Comw Ed 3s99	7	42	42	42	—2
Com Oil 4¼s92	45	72⅞	72¾	72¾	+ ¾
CompirSci 6s94	491	54¾	52½	54	+ ½
ComMtg 6¼s90	50	104½	101½	102	+1
Con Edis 5s87	2	71	70½	71	+ ½
Con Edis 5s90	7	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
ConEd 5s87 reg	10	69	69	69	
ConEd 4¼s90	1	64	64	64	+3
ConEd 4¾s91	5	60	60	60	+ ⅜
ConEd 4¾s92f	50	63⅞	58⅞	63	+4
ConEd 4¾s92V	14	60½	60	60	+2
ConE 4¾s92W	1	59	80	59	
ConEdis 4½s86	17	61	60	60	—1½
ConEdis 4s88	6	60	56½	56¼	+1⅛
Con Ed 4¼s86 r	25	59½	59½	59½	
Con Ed 3¼s81 r	20	60	60	60	
ConEdis 3½s83	6	59½	59½	59½	
ConEdis 3¾s84	2	56⅛	56½	56½	
ConEdis 3¾s85	21	58⅞	56¾	56¾	—2¼
ConEdis 3¼s81	7	59½	59½	59½	— ⅜
ConEdis 3s72	29	92	91	91¼	+ ¼
ConEdis 3s79	1	66	66	66	+1⅜
ConEdis 3s81	15	59½	59	59⅛	+ ¾
ConEdis 2¾s72	36	92½	92	92	+ ¾
ConEdis 2¾s82	5	60	60	60	+3
Con NG 0¼s74	15	98½	97⅛	98⅜	+1⅜
Con NatG 5s82	4	73	73	73	—2
Con NatG 5s85	41	72	70¼	72	+1
Con NG 4¼s86	1	60	60	60	—1
Con NG 4¼s90	11	64	63	63	
Con NG 4¼s93	22	67	66	66½	+1⅜
Con NG 4¾s86	36	62½	61⅞	62¼	+ ¾
Con NG 4¾s88	1	61½	61½	61½	
ConsPw 7¾s99	46	90	95	98	+4
ConsPw 6⅞s90	20	86	86	86	+2⅜
ConsPw 6¾s98	59	85½	84	84	+ ¾
ConsPw 5⅞s96	30	81	78½	81	+2
ConsPw 4¾s89	36	64⅞	64	64	—1⅜
ConsPw 4½s88	11	60	66	66	
ConsPw 2⅞s75	84	81	80	80½	—2⅜
ContAirl 3½s72	76	42	40¼	41	+1
ContMtg 6½s90	505	80¾	9	7½	+ ½
Cont Oil 7½s99	20	93	92½	93	+ ½
CtTelInt fn5½s	3	83	83	83	
ContDat 5½s87	104	67	62	65¾	+1¾
Corn Pd 5¼s92	62	78	75	78	+2½
Corn Pd 4¾s83	3	68¼	68¼	60¼	+ ½
Crane Co 7s93	29	72	72	72	—1
Crane Co 7s94	354	69⅞	68½	69½	+2½
Crane 6½s92	45	74½	74½	74½	
Crane cv5s93	116	73	60	73	+3
CredFin 9¾s75	116	99⅞	98	99⅞	
Cresc cv5½s80	6	50	50	50	
CrnZel 6⅞2000	57	103	102	103	+1
Crucible 6⅞s92	25	78⅞	76	76	—6
DansCorp 6s91	32	72	71⅞	72	— ⅞
DataPro 5½s87	260	59¼	38	38½	— ½
Dayco Cp 6s94	34	70½	70	70	— ½
Day PL 2¾s75	15	78⅞	78⅞	78¾	+ ½
Deere 4½s83	11	45½	65	60	+1½
DalLW 4½s85	15	36	35	35	—3
DelP&L 3¾s88	11	60	59⅞	60	+½
DelMont 5½s94	207	60⅛	60	60⅛	+1⅜
DRG 4½s 2010	15	51	50½	51	—1½
DRGW 3s-4s93	30	52¼	52	52	
DSalt 3s-4s93	1	75	75	75	
Det Edis 9s99	131	103½	103	103½	
Det Ed 6.40s98	6	85	85	85	
Det Ed 6s96	61	80	79	79	+1⅞
Det Ed 3¾s76	4	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+1¼
Det Ed 3½s80	9	70	70	70	+1¾
Det Ed 3s70	60	98¼	98	98	—1-32
Dial Fin 8¼s09	3	90	90	90	
Dillngm 5½s94	118	63	57½	61¾	—6⅛
Diver In 5⅞s92	79	56¾	54	54	—3¾
DowCh 7.75s99	17	92½	92½	92½	+1
DowCh 6.70s98	4	82	83	82	
DowCh 4.25s88	35	64½	64⅛	64½	—3
Duplan 7½s94	255	69	65	68⅛	+ ⅜
Duq Lt 3¾s88	4	59	59	59	+2½
Duq Lt 2¾s77	81	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
EastAirL 8s95	782	103	100	102	+2¼
EastAirL 5s92	382	51½	48	51	+4¼
EastAir 4¾s93	167	55⅛	53½	55½	+2
EKod fn4½s86	4	80	88	88	
Eckerd 4¾s88	27	96	92⅞	93¾	— ¼
EGAS 3½s87	98	48	45¾	48	+ ¾
ElPasoNG 6s93	103	86	85½	85½	+ ½
Erie 5s 2020f	22	8½	8½	0⅛	—1⅜
Erie cv4½s15f	40	18	16½	16½	— ⅜
Erie 3½s90F	4	24⅛	24½	24½	+ ½
Erie 3½s2000G	5	24	33	24	
Esserin 9¼s75	188	99½	98	99¼	+ ¾
Esterline 6½s95	162	57	54½	55	+1
EvansP 6½s94	153	56⅛	84	87	—3
FairHill 4¾s92	104	42	41	41⅞	— ⅜
FamFin 9½s89	60	94½	93¼	93½	—1
FamFin 4¾s90	138	45	52	52	—3¾
FarahMfg 5s94	70	77	75	75	—2⅛
FAS Int 5s89	55	41	38½	39½	+1½
FedPac 5½s87	59	57	55	57	+2
Fibrebd 4¾s93	84	76	70¾	76	+3½
Firestne 3½s77	4	74	74	74	
FstMtge 6½s85	22	94¾	90	98	—4½
FlshFd 6½s94	71	72	69¼	73	+3½
FlaECst 5s2011	41	61	61	61	—5
FlyTigr 6.60s80	5	61⅛	81⅛	01⅛	
FMC cv4¼s92	154	63½	59	63½	+4½
Ford Mt 8¼s74	632	102⅞	102	102⅞	+ ¼
Ford Mt 0¼s90	162	190½	99½	190	— ⅞
FordCrd 8⅞s90	12	102½	101	101½	+1
FordCrd 8¼s75	291	102⅞	101	102	
ForeDal 5½s88	35	101	100	100½	+ ½
ForMcKes 6s94	38	7¾	77	78	—1⅛
Frueht 5½s94	183	74	72	73¾	+ ¾
Fuqua Ind 7s88	35	59	58	58½	
GAC Cp 5⅞s94	949	59	53¼	59	+3½
GAccpt 10¼s90	371	99½	96⅞	97	—2
GAccept 9½s74	277	100½	99	99¾	— ⅜
GAccept 4⅞s85	2	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
Gen Cig 5½s87	3	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¾
Gen El 5.30s92	80	79	77⅛	79	+2
GenElec 3½s76	138	84	82	82	—2
GenFds 9⅞s76	31	80⅞	80	80	— ½
Gen Host 6s90f	3	40	40	40	—2
GenInst cv5s92	61	55	52¼	55	+3½
GMot. Ac7½s90	37	91¼	90	90	+2
GMotAc 6½s88	154	82	80	81⅞	+ ⅜
GMot Acc 5s77	259	84⅞	82½	82½	—1½
GMot Acc 5s80	218	78⅞	77	78⅞	+1⅛
GMot Acc 5s81	9	76½	76	76	
G MotAc 5s77 reg	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	
G MotAc 5s80 reg	5	77½	77½	77½	
GMotAc 4⅞s87	45	66⅞	65	60	— ½
GMotAc 4½s82	60	70½	68¾	68¾	— ½
GMotAc 4¾s83	77	69½	68	68½	+ ⅜
GMotAc 4¾s86	89	67⅞	65⅛	67⅞	+ ⅞
GMotAc 4½s85	31	67	60	60	— ⅛
GMotAc 4¾s83r	20	68	67½	67½	
GMotAc .4¾s86 r	9	60	60	60	
GMot Acc 4s79	112	73	71½	73	+1⅜
GMotAc 3¾s75 r	6	01¼	81¼	81¼	
GulfMO 5s2056f	3	50½	50	50	
GMotAc 3¾s75	178	82	80½	81⅜	— ⅜
GMotAc 3½s72	570	92	92	92½	— ¼
GMotCp 3¼s79	5	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+ ½
GenPU 10¼s74	138	105½	104	104⅛	—1½
GenT El 6¼s91	38	80¾	78	78	+ ⅞
GenTel cv5s92	187	70	68	68	—1⅞
GenTel cv4s90	468	60	58	58	—1⅞
Gen TR 4¼s81	7	02	83	83	
Ge Pac 5¼s94	106	107	160	106	+1
GidLew 4⅜s87	1	51	51	51	
GlenAlden 6s88	1759	44⅛	42½	43	— ¼
Glidden 5½s83	12	68	68	68	
Goodrch 3¼s94	43	99⅛	98¼	99⅛	+ ⅜
Goodrch 4⅜s85	10	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	
Gould 9¼s95	31	97	95⅞	97	+ ½
Grace cv4¼s90	130	57	54½	56	+1
Granite 4¾s94	42	56	55	56	+ ¾
GtNP cv4¼s91	4	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+1⅞
GtNorRy 5s73	10	91½	90	90½	+ ½
GtNoRy 4½s76	14	75¼	74⅞	74⅞	—1¼
GNRy 3¼s90N	39	41	40	40	—5
GNoRy 2¾s82	14	57½	57	257½	+ ⅛
GtWstUnit 6s87	1	62	62	62	
GrGiant 4½s92	29	59	57½	57½	—1
Greyhd 6½s98	349	73¼	71⅛	72½	—1½
Grolier 4½s87	7	63	59	59	+1
Grum cv4¼s92	109	49⅛	46	47	—2
GulfMO 5s 56F	15	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
Gulf MO 4s44B	3	41	41	41	— ½
Gulf MO 3¾s80	3	60¼	60¼	60¼	—2¾
GulfSUI 2⅝s76	45	74	74	74	+4
Gulf Wind 6s87	42	51½	50⅛	51½	+1
GulfWind 6s88	252	52¾	49¼	52⅞	+2⅞
GulfWst 5½s92	748	46¼	44⅞	46	+1
Gulf WI 5¼s87	191	51	49	51	+ ½
GlfWst 5¼s87A	54	51	49½	50⅛	+ ¾
Hack W 2⅝s76	1	71	71	71	—1⅜
Ham Pap 5s94	105	66¾	64¼	64¼	—3⅜
Hawaii El 7s74	31	105⅛	105¼	105⅛	+ ¼
HellerW 9½s89	23	108	100	101	—2½
HelmrchP 5s87	40	70	66¾	66¾	
Heublein 5¼s94	161	199½	107	109	+2
HillsSpk 5¼s88	14	110	160	110	
HlthMot 5½s95	330	69	66	69	+3
HockV 4½s99	1	57	57	57	
HoernWal 5s94	81	70	67	68	+ ½
HoliDin 9½xw	171	108⅛	106⅛	108⅛	+2⅛
Honey 5.60s92	2	73½	73½	73½	
Honeywell 4s76	27	81½	80¾	80¾	—2¾
Honey 3.35s72	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅞
Hosp Int 5¼s94	50	85½	83	85	
HouseF 5¾s75	328	102	101	101	— ⅜
HouseF 4½s81	6	73	72½	73	+ ½
HouseF 4s78	4	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+3⅞
HousLP 5½s85	84	102	101	101¼	— ¼
Howmet 4½s92	1	55	56	55	+4
Hunt cv4⅜s86	6	125	121	121	+2
Ill BellTel 3s78	6	70¾	70¾	70¾	—1¼
Ill BellT 2¾s81	4	63	61½	61½	—1½
IndHead 5½s93	132	67½	63½	60½	+5½
IndMich 8¼s75	80	101½	101½	101½	+1½
IndMichE 8s74	60	101	100	100	—1
Inlands 6½s92	4	83½	02⅛	83½	+4⅛
InlandS 4¾s87	2	63½	63½	63½	
IntHarv 6¼s88	9	73	74⅞	75	—6⅞
IntStdEl fn6¼s89	1	91	91	91	ETA
IntHar 4.80s91	17	66¾	64	66¾	+2¾
IntHarC 8¾s75	357	102¾	101	102	+ ½
IntHarC 4¾s81	50	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ½
IntHarC 4½s87	12	71⅞	70	71⅞	+1⅞
IntMin cv4s91	221	47	44	47	+3
IntNick 6.85s92	70	85⅞	85	86	
Int Pap 8.85s95	232	103⅞	102¾	103	
Int Sliv cv5s93	21	64	62½	62½	—1¾
IntStr cv4s92	64	48	45¾	48	— ½
Int OPL 3¼s77	12	70	70	70	—2½
IpcoHos 5¼s89	1	76	76	76	+6
JerCPL 2¾s76	5	72	72	72	
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New York Markets

(Continued from Page 9)

policy, he added, "it would be disastrous for the dollar."

At the same time, though, the chairman of the nation's central bank seemed to leave some room for flexibility and maneuverability when he said that the "basic" aim of monetary policy is full employment, reasonable price stability and a better balance in international payments, and "we do not propose to let adherence to any fixed growth rate of the money supply stand in the way of achieving these objectives."

Other significant economic and financial news last week included: The government report that consumer prices climbed at a 4.8 percent annual rate in June, the same as May's trend and below the more than 6 percent rate of earlier this year; the disclosure that durable goods orders went up 0.3 percent in June; the slight gain in auto sales this month; and the generally declining tendency in most second-quarter corporate earnings reports.

The latest study of June-quarter financial statements showed them following rather closely the pattern of the first three months this year when earnings of 524 manufacturing companies fell about 9 percent from the year-earlier results.

Companies in the basic industries—automotive, steel, petroleum, chemical, rubber, forest products and construction, electrical and electronic—all declined again from the June quarter of 1969, despite the reduction in the federal tax surcharge from 10 percent last year to 5 percent in this year's second quarter.

One comforting aspect, however, is the widespread belief of company executives that the final six months of 1970 will show a better profits performance than the first half of the year.

In the financial markets, the bond rally was extended through its sixth consecutive week and stock prices moved erratically.

Interest rates moved down sharply, with bond prices rising strongly—the most decisive move yet in the bond market's recovery. However, there were signs that professional portfolio managers were not completely convinced that interest rates should de dropping so fast.

President Nixon, speaking last Monday on the day before the policy-setting Federal Reserve open market committee held its periodic meeting, stated that "inflation has cooled." If it really has, the bond market should continue to regain its health, but if it has not, interest rates won't decline much, if any, more.

The stock market continued generally higher for the third week in a row—in more active trading—but the leading market averages were mixed.

A total of 936 issues on the New York Stock Exchange ended higher for the week, while 663 were lower and 164 were unchanged.

Volume on the Big Board increased to 56 million shares for the week, up from 49.7 million the week before. It was the busiest week since the opening one in June.

The broad-based market indexes showed slight gains for the week. Standard & Poor's 500-stock yardstick rose 0.13 point to 77.82 and the stock-exchange composite went up by the same amount to 42.28.

The leading bluechip market measurement, however, posted a moderate decline. The Dow Jones industrials were down 4.86 for the week in closing at 730.22.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent priced at 99 1/4.

And rumor is that more DM issues from Irish, French, and British borrowers—are scheduled for the not-too-distant future.

On the equity side, the market is still waiting for Wall Street to make up its mind.

But there are hopeful stirrings elsewhere. Reports from Tokyo have it that Fuji Photo Film is planning a $15 million convertible sometime this year, but not before September.

Finally, the consensus is that the market has not yet turned the corner. It looks as though interest rates may finally be coming down, in the U.S. market especially, and that the worst of the bear market in stocks may have passed. But the stress here is still on the lasting power of these influences and their effect on the Eurobond market.

World Bank Fund May Be Doubled By Rich Nations

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT).—The world's richer countries have agreed to contribute about $813 million a year to the World Bank for easy term loans to poor countries over the next three years, the bank announced.

The contributions, subject to parliamentary or congressional approval in the United States and many other donor countries, will be made to the International Development Association, the World Bank's easy loan subsidiary. It will about exhaust its present funds next year.

The new level of contributions, if finally approved, will represent a sizable increase over the $400 million a year now being contributed since the last "replenishment" of IDA funds in 1968.

The U.S. share of the new round of contributions, fully agreed upon by the Nixon administration, would be $320 million a year, or 40 percent of the big-country total. This is double the $160-million-a-year U. S. contribution for the 1968-1970 period.

New York Stock Exchange

Week Ended July 25, 1970

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Goodyear	1,701,500	26½	24½	24⅞	—1
Plessy Ltd.	1,219,900	3	2½	2½	—
T&T pf N	858,400	48	46⅝	46⅝	—⅜
Occiden Pet	840,900	17	13¾	15½	+1¾
Texaco	539,200	30¾	28⅞	30½	+1½
East Kodak	473,200	68½	64	64⅞	—2¾
Int Tel Tel	426,400	38⅞	36½	36½	—⅜
Telex Corp	398,500	14½	13½	14	+⅞
Scott Pap	388,900	25½	23½	24⅞	+⅝
Xerox Cp	387,800	78	72¾	74	—3
Am T T	331,500	45¾	44½	45½	+⅛
Gen Tel El	318,200	24¾	23¾	24	—⅛
Transam	312,900	12⅞	11⅞	12½	—⅞
Std Oil NJ	312,500	68½	67¾	68⅛	+⅜
Am Motors	308,700	6⅝	5⅞	5½	—⅛

Issues traded in 1,763.

Advances: 936; declines: 663; unchanged: 164.

New 1970 highs, 34; lows, 78.

Last week	56,071,516 shares
Week ago	49,753,700 shares
Year ago	41,040,590 shares
Jan. 1 to date	
1970	1,537,261,820 shares
1969	1,578,290,432 shares
1968	1,896,367,248 shares

American Stock Exchange

Week Ended July 25, 1970

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Equity Fnd	322,300	22¾	20½	21⅞	—½
Saxon Ind	248,100	18⅞	16½	18¼	+1
Mllgo Elect	186,100	21¾	18½	21¾	+2
Digital Eq	180,600	54⅞	48	53¾	—1½
Deltona Cp	144,400	15¾	15⅛	15½	+1⅛

Volume: 16,374,565 shares.

Year to date: 482,261,317 shares.

Issues traded in: 1,171.

Advances: 547; declines: 462; unchanged: 163.

New 1970 highs, 9; lows, 155.

Market Averages

Week Ended July 25, 1970

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	743.36	716.25	730.22	—4.86
20 Transp.	133.02	128.23	130.60	+1.57
15 Utils	107.23	103.91	104.93	
65 Combs	233.26	225.43	229.32	—0.12
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	78.72	76.22	77.82	+5.13

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
July 30	6.25	5.48	6.56
July 31	6.37	5.48	5.56
Aug. 6	6.07	5.50	6.58
Aug. 13	6.16	5.50	5.59
Aug. 20	6.07	5.47	5.57
Aug. 27	6.09	5.58	5.68
Aug. 31	6.14	6.74	5.85
Sept. 3	6.34	6.96	6.07
Sept. 10	6.26	6.01	6.14
Sept. 17	6.32	6.12	6.27
Sept. 22	6.30	6.12	6.28
Sept. 24	6.33	6.13	6.28
Sept. 30	6.27	6.06	6.10
Oct. 1	6.33	6.22	6.33
Oct. 8	6.33	6.22	6.39
Oct. 15	6.33	6.24	6.42
Oct. 22	6.32	6.24	6.42
Oct. 29	6.36	6.16	6.25
Oct. 31	6.33	6.06	6.24
Nov. 5	6.30	6.08	6.27
Nov. 12	6.31	6.08	6.26
Nov. 27	6.31	6.09	6.31
Nov. 30	6.29	6.05	3.27
Dec. 3	6.29	6.08	6.30
Dec. 10	6.26	6.08	6.31
Dec. 17	6.29	6.09	6.33
Dec. 24	6.28	6.07	6.31
Dec. 31	6.27	6.07	6.33
1971—			
Jan. 7	6.38	6.24	6.51
Jan. 14	6.40	6.28	6.56
Jan. 21	6.44	6.27	6.67
Jan. 31	6.35	6.11	6.39
Feb. 28	6.45	6.28	6.56
Mar. 22	6.58	6.36	6.84
Mar. 31	6.58	6.50	6.84
April 22	3.83	6.34	6.39
April 30	6.54	6.46	6.31
May 31	6.66	6.41	6.78
June 30	6.51	6.40	6.80
July 31	6.43	6.37	6.79
Bond '92-'97, 4¼s	70.24	71.24	6.72
Bond '93-'88, 4s	69.26	70.26	6.48

Coca-Cola Cites Plan to Improve Workers' Lives

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—J. Paul Austin, president of the Coca-Cola Co., said Friday that his company was making an effort to place its citrus grove workers on a parity with all other company employees.

He told a Senate subcommittee considering the problems of migrant farm workers that for more than a year Coca-Cola has been examining the problems of the 300 full-time and 1,000 seasonal workers employed in its Florida groves in "an effort to develop a program through which he can live and work in human dignity and economic security."

Mr. Austin was invited to testify before the subcommittee after an NBC television program on migrant workers in Florida showed poor housing conditions for migrants at groves owned by Minute Maid, a Coca-Cola subsidiary.

Mr. Austin said that his firm has found that merely to provide housing and transportation without facing up to the basic problems involved would do little more than temporarily ease the hardship of the migratory worker. He told the committee that Coca-Cola planned to increase wages and fringe benefits for the workers, to provide social and care centers and to build housing which workers could afford to purchase.

Pa. Public Employees Get Right to Strike

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 26 (AP).—Pennsylvania has granted its 500,000 public employees the right to strike and join unions.

Gov. Raymond P. Shafer last week signed legislation granting public employees the right to join unions and to strike if mediation and fact-finding failed to resolve the issues. The bill repeals a 1947 law banning strikes by public employees.

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked
AmStk&TrOoPs	30	31
BankAmerica	55¼	55¾
BkCommercNY	36	38
Bank of N.J.	43	47
BayStateCorp	40¼	41
CentJBk&Tr	18	18
CenNBkClev	25¾	26½
CentNBOhio	23	25
CentStBkBkl	11	13
ClevelandTrust	87	89
Comm.Tr.N.J.	26	27½
ConnNB Bridge	17¾	18½
Conv B Tr Pa	25	30
Crock Cit NBSF	28½	29½
DetroitBk&Tr	56¾	57¾
DCNatBkWash	22	25
Fidelity Bank	37¾	38½
FidUnTrNewark	44½	45½
FiduciaryNY	65	75
FirThirCinn	24	25½
1st NB Rich	40	41
1st Bancorp	4¾	5¼
1st NB Boston	53½	54
1st NB Cinn	23½	25
1st NB Maryl	27½	28½
1st NB PassCk	44	46
1stNatSt.BN.J.	38	39½
1stPaBkPhil	23¾	24½
1st Security	30	30¾
1stVa.Banksh	7¾	8
1stWestchNB	35	37
FranklinNBNY	34	34½
GirardTrBPhil	54	55½
HarrisTrBkChi	70½	72
HudsonTrUC	20	21½
IndyalBk.Phil	30	30¾
LincolnIstBank	38	39
LongIslandTr	28½	29½
MellonNBkPtts	51¾	52½
MercantTrSt.L	30½	32
MerchBkNY	63	66
NatCityBkClev	55½	56¼
NCom BkAlbany	38½	40
NatCom BkNwk	27	28½
NEnMerBoston	28	30
NorthTrChicago	80	92
PeoplesTr.NJ	46	47½
Phil Nat Bk	32½	33¼
PittsNatBk	60½	61½
ProvNBPhila	22½	23½
Repub.NBNY	20	22
RoyalBkCan	20¾	21¾
RoyalNBN.Y	20	22
SecurIstNBLA	29	29½
SecurNBofL.I.	25	26
ShawmutAssBost	45	46¾
StBkJerseyNB	38½	40½
St.BkAlbany	41	42
St.StrBoston	30	30¾
TradeB&TrNY	33	34½
TrustCo.N.J.	15	16
UnTrMaryland	43	45
US Tr. Bos'on	36	38
US Trust N.Y.	55½	56½
Va.Bk Shares	20¼	21
ValleyNBN.J.	31	33
VaComBkShares	22	22¾
VirginiaNBRS	22¾	23½
WestPennNBPa	20	21

Mutual Funds First-quality single agents or teams required by Italian financial organization to sell Luxembourg balanced fund. Very interesting commission for good sales records plus extra 4% volume premium. Write: Generale Compagnia di Commercio, 19 Via Domenichino, 20149 Milano, Italy. Phone: 438597, 437383, 468297, 4696819.

N.Y. Bond Sales

(Continued from preceding page.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Texaco 5¼s97	89	78¾	77	78⅝	+2⅜
TexasCp 3¾s83	56	66¼	65½	65⅞	— ½
Tex Pac 5s2000	3	61	61	61	— ½
TPMPT 3¾s74	7	80	80	80	—1
Textron 6.60s75	206	101¾	100¼	100½	— ¼
Textron 5¾s92	5	66¾	66½	66½	+1½
Trans cv4s92	28	90	89⅞	90	
TransocnG fn7s80	2	85	85	85	
TransocnG fn7s80	2	85	85	85	
TWA 10s85	137	92	90½	90½	+ ⅛
TWA 6½s78f	457	52¾	50½	50¾	— ⅛
TWA cv3s94	446	42½	41½	41½	—1¾
TWA cv4s92	471	36½	33⅞	34½	—2
TRWInc 5¼s73	220	102	101	101¾	+ ¼
TylerCorp 5s93	117	44	42	44	+2
UnCarb 5.25s97	147	74¾	72¼	74½	+2¼
Union Cp 7s89	14	70	69⅝	69⅞	—1⅛
UnElMo 3¾s67	30	97	96⅝	96⅝	
UnOCal 5½s98	26	83	80½	83	+1½
UPacCp 4¼s99	31	73	71⅝	72	—1
UnPac 2⅞s76	16	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
UnPac 2½s91	3	46	46	46	— ½
UnAirLin 5s91	635	49	46	49	+2¼
Unit AL 4½s92	750	42	38½	42	+3
UAirc cv5¼s91	85	65½	63¾	65½	+ ½
UAirc cv4½s88	7	96	89	96	+5
UAirc cv4½s92	499	53	50¾	53	+2¼
UoBrnd 6¾s88	153	61½	61	61½	
UnBrnd 5½s94	707	56¼	54	54	—2¼
UnGasC 4¼s78	5	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	—1⅝
UnGasP 8¼s59	18	88	86⅞	87	— ⅞
UnGasP 5¼s80	5	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¾
UnGasP 5¼s77	5	78½	78½	78½	—2¼
UnGasP 5½s78	29	75	74	74¼	— ¾
UnGasP 5s78	2	75½	75¼	75½	+1¾
UnGasP 4¼s72	25	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
UnMerc cv4s90	44	64	62	62	— ½
U Nucir cv5s88	164	59	58	58½	—1½
USGype 4½s91	4	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—1¾
US Smlt 5¾s93	296	60	57½	59¼	+1¼
USSmR 3¾s95	36	56¼	55½	56	+1
USSteel 4¼s96	211	64	63	64	+1
USSteel 4½s66	52	68⅝	68	68⅛	+ ¼
USSteel 4s83	75	67⅞	67¼	67¼	+1
UnRtUtil 9¼s75	167	103¼	102	102¾	+ ¼
UnRtUtil cv5s93	59	74	71	71	—3
UnVlyCpp 7½s	449	73½	69	72¾	+1⅛
Vanad 4¼s76	11	76¼	76	76	
Vendo cv4½s80	4	65	64¼	64¼	
VaElPw 3¾s86	71	70	66¼	66¼	—1⅜
VaElPw 2¾s75	53	80¼	80	80	— ¾
VirgRy Inc4s88	32	63	61½	62½	+1⅛
Wabash 3¼s71	28	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	+ ⅜
Wag El 6½s86	30	76⅛	75⅛	75½	+ ⅜
Warrn 3½s2000	2	31	31	31	
WeanUn 5½s93	4	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
Wean 5½s93-68	17	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅝
vWShr 4s2061r	32	18⅝	16	16	—3
vWShr 4s2061r	59	17⅝	16⅛	16½	
WnAirL 5¼s93	274	43½	42	43½	+1⅛
Wn Md 5½s82	6	75	75	75	
WnUn 6½s89	27	76	75	75	—1
Wn Union 8s92	15	63	62¼	63	
WestpIEl 5¼s92	12	70½	70½	70½	+1
Weyerh 7.65s94	52	94½	94	94½	+ ½
Weyerh 5.20s91	15	74⅝	72⅛	74½	+1⅞
WheelS 3¾s75	11	66	65	66	+2½
WhiteCn 5½s92	260	57	55	55½	—1½
WhiteMt 5¼s93	126	59	57	58	
Whitkr 4½s88	541	35½	33⅛	33½	—1⅜
Wickes 5½s74	107	67⅝	65½	66	+ ½
Will Ros 5¼s97	27	86	85	85	—1
WmsBr 5½s88	5	125	123	124	—1
WisPSv 3¼s71					
	2 97	5-16 97	5-16 97	5-16	+1-16
WilcoCh 4½s93	19	62	60⅝	60⅝	— ½
ZapNor 4¾s88	144	50¼	47½	50¼	+3¼
ZapNo 4¾s88B	45	45	44	44	
ZapNo 4¾s88C	91	44½	43¼	44	+½
Zayre cv5¾s94	50	78	76½	78	+2
Zurnind 5¼s94	63	78	75½	75½	—1½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Amster 5¼s73	3	93	93	93	+1⅝
Austrl fn4½s77	3	92	92	92	
Aust fn5¼sJan	12	79¾	79½	79½	
Austra 5¼s80n	4	76½	76½	76½	
Australia 5s78	2	88	88	88	
Australia 5s83	5	72	72	72	+ ¼
Austr fn4¾s73	1	93½	93½	93½	
Austral 4½s71	19	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ½
Canada 2¾s75	3	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
Conad fn2¾s75	15	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Chile 2s93	29	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
ConnT fn5¼s78	11	82	81¾	81¾	
Czech s16s60xf	1	14	14	14	+6
Denm fn6¼s92	3	79½	79½	79½	
Denm fn5¼s74	1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	
Denm fn5¼s78	3	82	82	82	
ElSalv 3½s76	16	91½	91⅛	91⅛	
ElSalv 3s74	5	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
Europ fn5¼s75	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
Germany 5s80	1	98	98	98	
IntStdEl fn5s88	5	92½	92½	92½	
ItalCCn fn3s77	11	87	85½	87	
ItalPUt 3s77	5	88	85	85	+1
ItalPUt fn3s77	2	85	85	85	
vIKreu 5s 59xf	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
vMexico 6½s78	8	82½	82½	82½	— ½
Milan fn5½s78	6	80	79	79	
Minas 6½s 58xf	5	82	82	82	
NZeal fn5¼s85	3	73	73	73	
NewZas 5½s70	2	99	99	99	
Nippn fn5¾s80	14	83	83	83	
Norw fn5¼s73	2	99½	99½	99½	
Oslo 5¼s75	1	95	95	95	— ½
Oslo fn 5¾s75	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	
Oslo fn 5½s73	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Oslo fn 5¼s78	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
Rhodes 5¼s73	5	95	95	95	+3
RioD 6½s 52xf	3	80	80	80	
ItItaly fn5¼s74	3	98	98	98	
Venezla 6¼s80	4	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
Warsw 7s 58xf	2	8	8	8	

Insurance Stocks

All Am Life .20a	9⅝	10		+ ⅛
Alicity Ins .12	6¼	7		
Allied Life	2½	2⅞		+ ⅛
AmBkrLifFla .20b	13¼	13¾		
Am Family Life s	9	9½		
AmFidelityLife .06e	6¼	7½		
AmFoundsIonLif .05e	3½	4¼		
AmFoundersLife .05e	13½	14½		
Am Guaranty †	7¼	8		+ ¼
Am Heritage Lf .20	6⅝	9⅞		+ ⅛
Am Income Life	10	11½		
Am Intl Group .50	65¾	67¾		
Am Intl Grp cvpf 2	82	84		
Am N Ins Galv .38	8¼	8⅝		
Am Pioneer Life	3½	3¾		— ⅛
Am Public Life	3	4		
AmRalnsurNY 2	54¼	55¼		+ ¼
AmReserve .22	37	38½		+1
Am States Life .05e	6¼	7¼		
Assoc Madison	3⅝	4¼		
BMA Corp .40	17⅝	18⅛		
BankersNatLif .15e	13	14		
Bankers Secur .20	11¾	12¾		
Benefic Nat Corp	3⅞	4⅛		
Benefic Std Lf A .40	10¾	11¾		
Calif Westn St .40	10½	11		+ ¼
CapitalHoldingCp .40	25⅝	25⅞		+ ⅝
Chase Nat Life s	16	11		
Chesapeake Lf s	6½	7½		
Chubb Corp 1.60	41	41¾		— ½
CoastalStLf ins .25e	7⅝	8⅛		
College Univ	7¼	8		+ ¼
Colonial LifeAcc	36¾	37½		+1
Columbia National †	4	4½		
Combine Ins .40b	47¼	47¾		
ConnGenInsur .84	61½	61¾		— ½
Cont Amer Life 1	18	20		+ ½
Cont Mortgage	17¼	18		
Criterion Ins .30	51	52½		
Crum&Forster 1.80	31½	32		+ ½
Crum&For pf 2.40	49½	51		+ ½
Durham Life .60	16¼	17¼		+ ¼
ERC Corp	39½	40¼		+ ¼
Eastern Life	6¼	7		
Educator&Exec .10	6¼	7		
Empire Gen	3¾	4¼		— ⅛
EmployersGroup 2.60	41¾	42¾		+ ¼
Excel Invest	8½	9½		— ¼
Excelsior NY .44	5⅞	6¼		— ⅛
ExecutiveLifeIns NY	4	6		
Family Lf A s	13	14		
Farm&HomeLife .30e	5¼	6¼		
Farm New Wld .12	24½	25¼		
FidelityCp .20	5⅛	5½		
Fid Union Life .15	29	30½		—
Fst Am Finan .20	8¼	9		
Fst Colony Life	8½	9½		
FstFederalLife .32	13¼	14¼		
Fst Mortgage Ins 1	7	7¾		+ ¼
Founders Financial	2½	2⅞		
Franklin Life .40a	13⅛	13		—C⅛
GL Enterprises	2½	2⅞		
Gen Reinsur 1.40	347	352		—3
Geo Washington	3⅝	3⅞		
Ge Intl Cp	11¾	12¼		
Globe Capital	7¼	8¼		
Globe L&LAcc .09d	16	c10⅝		
GovtEmployIns 1b	47¾	48½		+ ½
GovtEmpLife .20	23⅝	24⅞		— ⅜
Great Cmwlth Lf	5½	6		
Gt Southern .28	9¼	10		+ ¼
Gt West Life 1.40	39	43		
Hamilton Intl Cp †	6¼	6⅝		
Hanover Insur 1	17¾	18¼		+ ⅛
Hartfd Stm Boil 1.32	29½	30⅛		
Home Security .40	16	18		
HoraceMannEd .07a	15	15½		+ ⅛
IC Liquidating Cp	7¼	8		— ¼
Indep Amer Life	4	4½		
IndependentL&A .64	28½	29gltd		1
Integon Cp .20	7¼	8¼		+ ¼
Interfinancial Inc	5¼	6¼		
Intl Holding	4⅝	4⅞		+ ⅝
IntSidEl fn6¼s89 1 97	91	91		
Interstate Corp .20	15⅝	16½		
Kemperco Co .60	16½	17¼		— ½
Ky Central Lf .16	4⅞	5⅛		
LACOP Corp	6⅛	6¾		
Lamar Life .60a	27½	28¼		
LibertyNatLife .30	23¾	24⅛		+ ⅜
LifeInsurGa .48	14	15		
Life Inv Inc	13⅛	13⅞		+ ⅛
Linc Amer Lf	2⅞	3⅛		
Linc Income Lf .40a	7½	8¼		
Lincoln Cons .10a	7¼	8		
Louisiana So Lf	13¾	14½		
Loyal Am Life	4⅝	5¾		
Lykes Yngstn Flncl	3⅛	4⅛		
Manchester L&C s	3⅛	3½		
Manhattan Life .27a	4	7		
Mass Gen Lf	5½	6½		
Mercantile Secur	8¾	9¾		
Midwn Nat Ohio	11¾	12½		
MidwnUnitLife .50a	12¾	13½		
Mission Equities .20	6½	9½		
Modern Secur	2¼	3¾		
Monarch Cap .48r	16⅛	16½		— ½
Monumental Cp .37e	33¼	34¼		+ ¼
Monumental pf A 2	37½	42½		
Mutual Sav Lf .16e	7⅛	7⅝		
NLT Corp .12e	28⅝	29⅛		+ ½
NN Corp 1.60	32½	33⅛		
Nat Life Fla	3⅛	3⅝		
Nat Old Line .20	6⅛	6⅝		
NatReserveLife .30	12½	14		
Nat Wesm Lf	3⅞	4⅝		+ ⅛
Nationwd A	10¼	10⅝		— ⅛
NorAmLifCas .15e	4¼	6⅛		
NorAmLifeIn mip	9½	16		
Nor Atlan Life	7	7¾		
North Cent .16	5	5¾		
NortheastHartfdIns 1	16	18		
NorthwestNatLife .36	21½	22¼		+ ¼
Occidental Lf .16	4	4⅝		
Ohio Casualty .68	16¼	16¾		+ ¼
Old Line Life .30	17	17¾		— ¼
OldRepublnlCp .48b	14	15		+ ¼
Pacific Sid s	4	4¾		
Peerless Ins .30	6¼	6¾		— ½
PeninsularLife .12a	9½	11½		
Penn Life	36	36½		+ ⅞
Peoples Protective	3¼	4		
Phila Life .40	13	14		+ ⅛
Piedmont Man	14	15½		
Preferred Risk .12a	15	16		

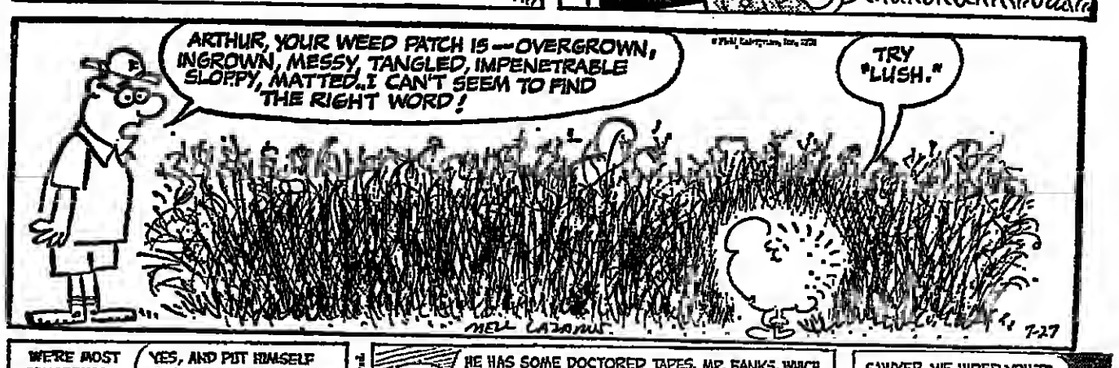
PEANUTS

B.C.

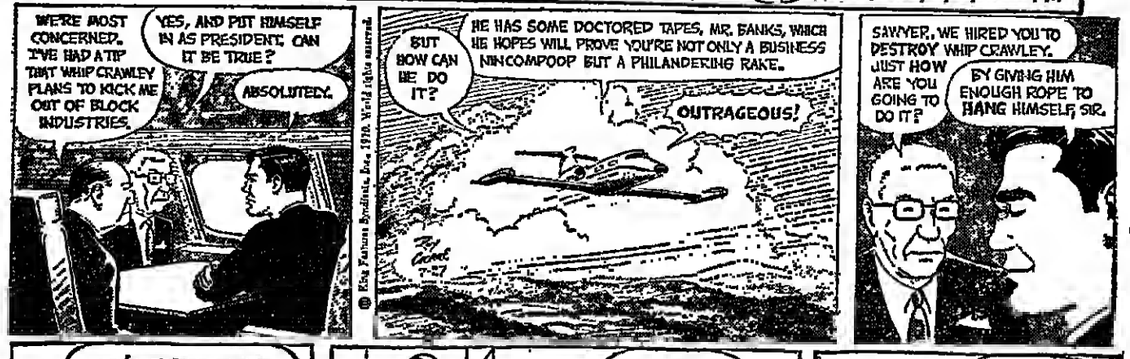
LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



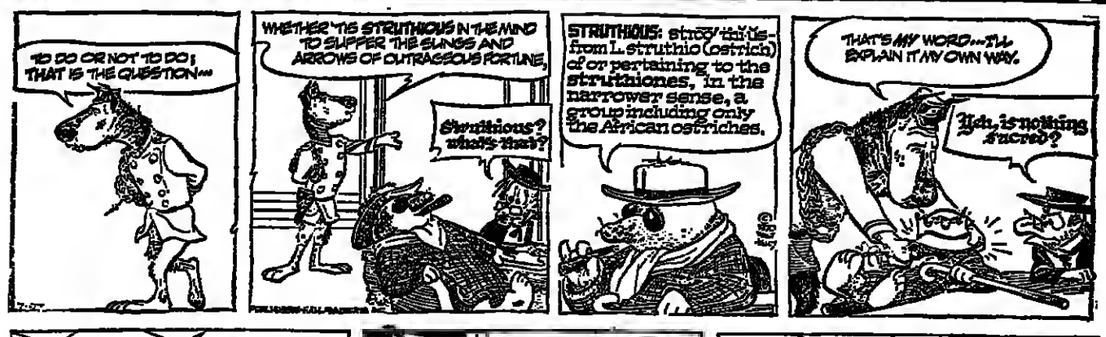
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO



RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal North and South reached a slightly optimistic contract of three notrump after South had opened with a weak notrump. North's second-round jump to three hearts after using Stayman was on the forward side.

West led the spade eight, and East won with the king after South ducked in dummy. The lead to the second trick was an imaginative one: the club queen.

East was trying to provide for the possibility that West held a club suit headed by ace-jack-ten, but the play would have been a mistake if West had held, for example, a suit headed by ace-ten without the nine.

With the actual lie of the cards, it made no difference whether East led the queen or a low club. As it was, the queen was covered by the king and West won with the ace. The way was now clear for the defense to make two club tricks if East gained the lead.

West made a key play for the defense at this point by returning a spade instead of making the obvious play of a diamond to remove dummy's king. South won with the queen, collecting East's jack, and led the heart king.

West then made his second key play by dropping the heart queen under the king. He knew from the bidding that South held a doubleton heart, so his play did not jeopardize a trick: if South had a doubleton king-jack, the queen was headed for extinction in any event.

There was now no way for South to establish the hearts without giving East the chance to lead another club, and the contract failed.

Notice the difference if West had returned a diamond instead of a spade at the third trick. South would have been in the dummy, and would have played the heart ten or nine, ducking to West and avoiding a second club play from East.

After the second spade lead, South cannot cross to dummy for the heart avoidance play because his last entry to dummy can then be removed before the hearts are unblocked.

NORTH
♠ A963
♡ A10942
◇ K
♣ 865

WEST	EAST
♠ 8752	♠ KJ
♡ Q87	♡ J65
◇ 652	◇ Q1083
♣ AJ9	♣ Q72

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q104
♡ K3
◇ AJ97
♣ K1043

Both sides were vulnerable.

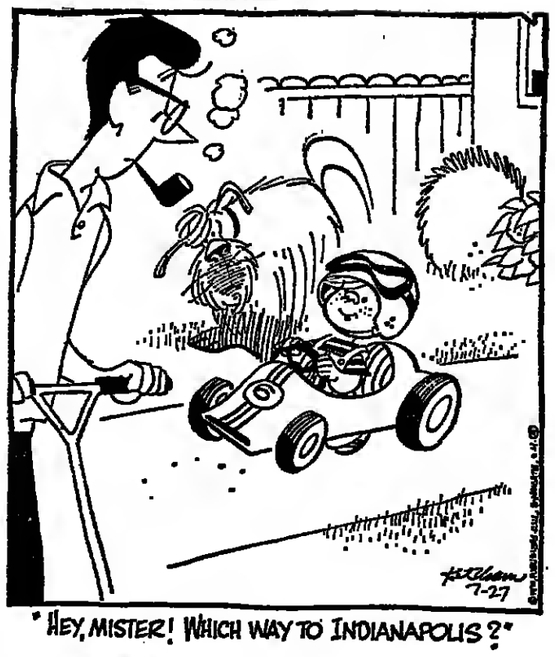
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade eight.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEY, MISTER! WHICH WAY TO INDIANAPOLIS?"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUHLG

PLEEX

DOAJIN

INDURG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A "○○○○○○○○" ○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CLOVE ERASE LEGACY BEAVER

Answer: *How the reducing business is carried on*—ON A LARGE SCALE

BOOKS

GEORGE III AND THE MAD-BUSINESS

By Ida Macalpine and Richard Hunter. Illustrated theon. 448 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Anthony Storr

THE authors, mother and son, are a couple of British psychiatrists who have made reputations for themselves as historians of psychiatry. In 1966 they published a paper in the British Medical Journal which aroused a great deal of interest, since it alleged that the recurrent insanity of George III was not manic-depressive, as had often been believed, but the consequence of a rare inborn error of metabolism named porphyria variegata. This book is a long, detailed and scholarly account of the research which led to their making this retrospective diagnosis, together with an account of the state of psychiatry at the beginning of the 19th century, and a more speculative enquiry into the history of the royal family with special reference to porphyria.

The king had five severe illnesses. The first, occurring in 1765, when the king was 26 years old, is given particular attention by the authors. It has hitherto been accepted by many authorities that this illness was of the same kind as the subsequent attacks; but Macalpine and Hunter show, conclusively so far as I can judge, that this illness was not accompanied by symptoms of mental derangement, and that historians who allege that it was do so on insufficient evidence. This finding is important, since it tends to discredit the diagnosis of manic-depressive psychosis. The king next became ill in 1788, when he was in his 50th year; and although attacks of depression are common at this age, it is unlikely that, if he was as severe a manic-depressive as has been supposed, his disorder would not have shown itself earlier. In any case, the accounts of his subsequent illnesses suggest very strongly that the mental disturbance from which he suffered was the result of a physical disorder. The so-called toxic psychoses which occur when the brain is affected by poisons or infection give rise to symptoms of confusion, disorientation and loss of memory which are seldom present in manic-depressive disorders but which certainly were present in George III's illness in 1788, and in his subsequent illnesses in 1801, 1804, and 1810. His last illness, which led to the institution of the Regency, was, as the authors establish, complicated by the fact that senility, blindness and deafness were added to his afflictions. Indeed, it is remarkable that he survived until his 82d year.

The authors have, in my view, established that George III's recurrent insanity was the result of infection or intoxication. Have they established that it was the result of porphyria? Porphyria is a rare disorder, only defined in the 1930s, and still not fully understood, in which the production of the pigment porphyrin is greatly increased. This pigment is a normal constituent of the body, and gives the red color to the red blood cells. An excess of it, however, causes poisoning nervous system, with p polyneuritis and toxic on the brain. The attac the disorder are com precipitated by taking be rates or sulphonamides, n of which were availab George III's day; but it also be brought on by a infection, or a diet de in protein. It is also estab that the disease is inheri a Mendelian dominant, implies that about hal offspring of an affectec ent are likely to inheri disorder.

Anyone who was neit historian nor a special rare metabolic disorders I am sure, be convinced authors' case, and co that George III did suffer from porphyria. close examination of th thors' claim to have diag porphyria in a great n of other members of the family is bound to mak feel that they are overa their case. They say tha have diagnosed porphyr four living members o family, but as a critic of case has already pointe they produce no eviden this. Porphyria is diagnos clinical examination of e Does delicacy really de that the quantity of porpl discovered in the royal and urine be concealed, the tests used to determin omitted? As the authors themselves, the diagnosis ness in historical figur fraught with difficulty, this has not deterred from finding porphyria in remote persons as James I Mary Queen of Scots.

It was reading the inevi sketchy accounts of the nesses of George III's a tors which made me first pect that the authors' con sions must be accepted considerable caution. Since t my suspicions have been forced by a lively contro in the pages of the T Literary Supplement. Althc Drs. Macalpine and Hu were supported by one ex in porphyria, a number others strongly disagreed w their findings at the time their original publication, a they do not quote or refer these critics at all. Dr. Geoffr Dean, from whose letter som of these criticisms are take makes the point that, if th authors are right, there shou be many hundreds of desce dants of the royal fam legitimate and otherwise, suffer from porphyria. T are more than 8,000 pe alive today in South Africa carry the gene, all desce from one ancestor who ma in 1688. According to Dr. "the disorder does them harm so long as they certain drugs, particularly biturates and sulphonami

Mr. Storr, a psychoan and author, wrote this r for "Book World," literary plement of The Washin Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W

ACROSS

1 Insect
4 Opera voices
9 French flag color
13 English poet
15 Upstate N.Y. city
16 Painter's mediums
17 Nautical term
18 Dakota attraction
20 Irish tongue
22 Make do without a fan
23 Convert certain water
26 Poetic word
27 Role in "Peter and the Wolf"
29 Chalet guest
33 Nile bird
34 Two on the ——
36 Spanish gold
37 Month: Abbr.
38 Tire framework
40 Mauna ——
41 Individual
42 Childish words of denial
43 Does a number job
44 Royal kind of highness
46 Linen part
49 Impair
50 Attach in a way
51 Greek poetic style
55 Army men, familiarly
58 African area
61 Scrimp
62 Tolled
63 Indian buffalo
64 Summers in Arles
65 Or ——
66 Brads
67 Printers' measures

DOWN

1 Part of a poetic trio
2 Lopez number
3 English-Scottish waterway
4 Lynx
5 Inclusive word
6 Azov
7 Western Indians
8 Early schooldesk appointments
9 Like some ham
10 Cheerful tune
11 French prono
12 Red letters
14 Fishermen
19 Play charact
21 Bible book: A
24 Ascertain
25 Fabrics
27 Spanish boys
28 See 1 Down
30 Sausalito sig
31 Eat away
32 Cookout
35 Squelched
38 Harz mounta output
39 One of the leagues
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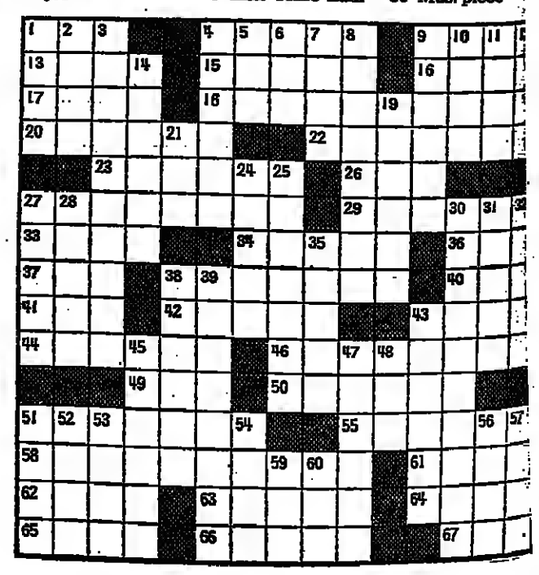

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But Contract Not Settled

layers' Association llows Stars Game

By Dave Anderson

ADELPHIA, July 26 (NYT).—ient progress occurred Friht in the federal mediation pro-football labor impasse the College All-Star game ame is scheduled for this night.

Mackey, the president of tional Football League Playsociation, said Friday that rld-champion Kansas City could go to their training at Liberty, Mo., and today, iefs started work.

at the same time, a rift in rofessional Football Players' ation became evident today. lved from the decision—last week—by some members Chiefs to begin training day night's game against the All-Stars in defiance of sociation.

ough a lawyer for the playegotiating the labor dispute eral mediation here, denied here had been a break in united front, these facts beknown:

n the Super Bowl winners ed to their training camp in y, Mo., it developed that the players had warned the s' Association that if permiere not granted for them to the All-Stars in Chicago, they would begin workouts without the association's approval.

With its hand forced, the association issued a statement, attributed to Mackey, at his Washington headquarters last night granting the Chiefs permission.

But the Chiefs will disband after the All-Star game, according to their player representative, Jim Tyrer, if a settlement has not been reached in the labor impasse. The other 25 training camps remain closed to experienced players by decree of the owners.

"Our players wanted to play the game," said a club spokesman in a telephone interview from the Chiefs' camp. "They asked the association for permission, but they told them that if they don't get permission, they're going to play the game anyway."

Between mediation sessions here, Alan Miller, the players' attorney, denied that all the Chiefs had defied the association.

"Some players felt that way," Miller acknowledged, "but the great majority would have been willing to stay out of camp."

Len Dawson, the team's quarterback and one of their Super Bowl stars, was instrumental in the Chiefs' decision.

Hank Stram, the Chiefs' coach, also contributed to the decision. Stram's reasoning was that the All-Star game is a reward for winning the Super Bowl, a carryover responsibility from 1969' campaign not related to the current impasse.

The Chiefs' players also were motivated by a game's pay, based on one-fourteenth of their annual salaries, for appearing in the All-Star game.

Before issuing the All-Star statements, the Players' Association informed most of its player representatives. The members of two of the Chiefs' rivals in the American Conference, the New York Jets and the Oakland Raiders, disliked the competitive edge the Chiefs might obtain by starting training camp ahead of the other clubs.

Before yesterday's workout, coach Hank Stram said:

"I think we have ample time to get ready. We've trained for other games before with only a week's practice and played good games. The important thing is not if we're ready to play, but if we're ready to win. I believe our squad, by voting to play in the game, has expressed the desire to win."

Every one of the Chiefs' experienced players was on hand, except Ed Lothamer, a second-team defensive tackle with six seasons as a pro, who told Stram a coupl of hours before the workout that he was retiring.

All-Stars Ready

EVANSTON, Ill., July 26 (AP).—Now that the strike-plagued 37th College All-Star game will go as scheduled at Chicago's Soldier Field Friday night, the collegiate squad has an advantage of sorts over the Chiefs.

Coach Otto Graham's 56-player All-Star squad has been drilling, with crossed fingers, since July 10 at Northwestern University, two weeks ahead of the Chiefs.

The All-Star game, caught in the crossfire of the bitter dispute between the NFLPA and NFL club owners, may have benefited by the squabble. It kept the free-wheeling Chiefs away from practice.

So theoretically, the All-Stars—who even held a one-day ministrike July 15 in sympathy for NFL veterans—should show up a little better conditioned and coordinated than the Chiefs for the game.

That is a much-needed break for Graham and the college grads, losers of the last six All-Star games and standing far behind in the series, 25-9-2.

ewart's Run Highlight f Games' End

NBURGH, Scotland, July 26 —Two Scots, Ian Stewart an McAfferty, ran away from eat Kip Keino of Kenya in astic 5,000-meter race at the f the ninth Commonwealth s yesterday.

vart, a 21-year-old gunsmith lives in England, won the medal in 13:22.8—the second st time in track history.

Afferty took the silver in .4—the world's third fastest

no, after a tense and anxious in which his life has been tened in anonymous letters, into the final straight with wo Scots but was then comy beaten. He won the bronze in 13:27.6, after slowing to

Clarke, 33-year-old Australho has set 19 world records, d fifth and bowed out wither having won a Gold Medal at the Olympics or the onwealth Games.

rke plans to run his last race lo Aug. 5.

ch Queen Elizabeth among the d of 30,000, and the fear that fanatic might still try to Keino, police threw a guard nd Meadowbank Stadium.

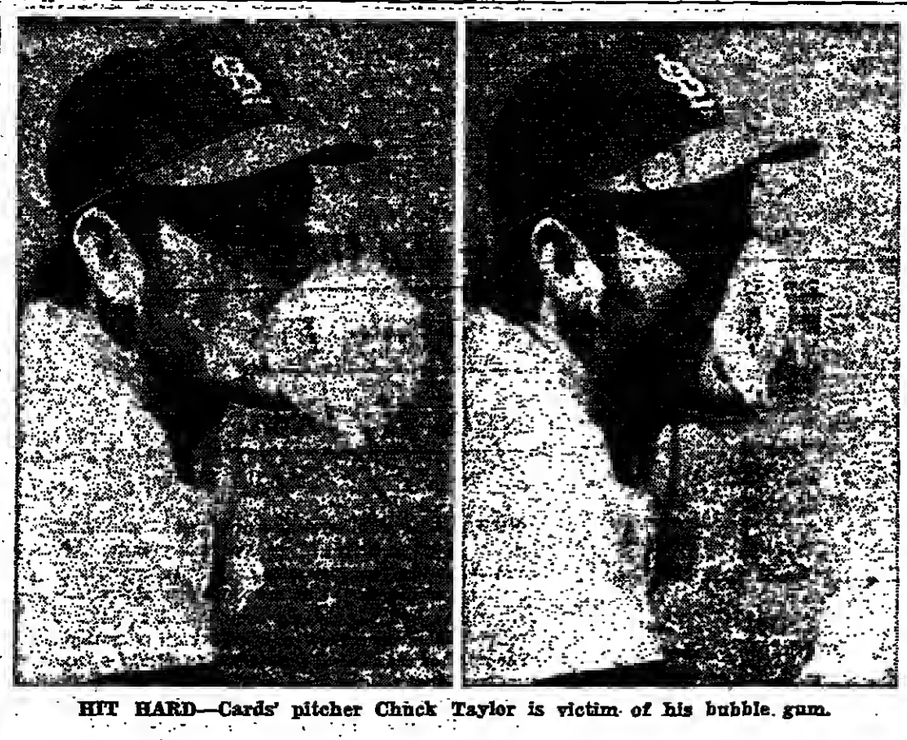
ino did a lap of honor behind two Scots and the entire crowd to him.

ino looked completely relaxed. r his lap of honor he climbed the crowd to shake hands a group of Kenyans.

it afterwards, he dodged an nized press conference.

rlier this week, after winning 1,500 meters, he gave evasive ers to questions about the it to kill him. This time he ly sent a message through an ial: "There is nothing wrong I am very happy with the t."

overall medal standings, Engwon 27 gold and a total of Australia had 36 gold and 82 Canada 16 and 66 and Scotsix and 25.



HIT HARD—Cards' pitcher Chuck Taylor is victim of his bubble gum.

Bench, Cepeda Each Hit Three Homers

CINCINNATI, July 26 (AP).—Johnny Bench blasted three home runs and drove in seven runs as Cincinnati sent St. Louis reeling to its eighth straight loss, 12-5.

Bench took the National League home run lead from teammate Tony Perez by rocking Steve Carlton, 5-14, for his 31st homer in the first inning after Bobby Tolan walked and Pete Rose was hit by a pitch.

He belted his second of the game in the second inning after Rose singled, and then hit his third in the fifth inning. He singled in the sixth inning and then got his 95th RBI of the season in the eighth on a ground out, giving him the major-league lead over Perez in that category.

Rookie Wayne Simpson picked up his 14th victory against only two losses behind the Reds' 15-hit attack. He didn't allow a hit until one out in the sixth, and then was blasted out in the eighth when the last-place Cardinals scored five times, not enough to avert their 17th defeat in 19 games.

Braves 8, Cubs 3

Orlando Cepeda also hit three homers, including a grand slam, and drove in seven runs to lead Atlanta to an 8-3 victory over Chicago in the first game of a doubleheader.

Sunday

Cepeda cracked his 19th homer to open the second inning, hit another solo shot to put the Braves ahead 3-1 in the fourth and unloaded his grand slam to cap a five-run uprising in the fifth. Clete Boyer and Bob Tillman singled in the fifth and Sonny Jackson drove in a run with a sacrifice fly. Felix Millan doubled and Hank Aaron was intentionally walked before Cepeda hit his second slam of the season and the seventh of his career.

He fouled out in the seventh and singled in a run in the ninth.

Giants 6, Expos 2

Juan Marichal scattered nine hits and Willie Mays and Willie McCovey each drove in two runs, leading San Francisco to a 6-2 victory over Montreal. Marichal gave up a run in the first and one in the eighth in recording only his fourth victory in 13 decisions.

Dodgers 5, Mets 3

Ted Sizemore drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a triple and right fielder Bill Russell made a clutch defensive play, leading Los Angeles to a 5-3 victory over New York.

Astros 6, Pirates 4

Jimmy Wynn's two-run homer in the 10th inning lifted Houston to a 6-4 victory over Pittsburgh in a rain-delayed game. With one out in the 10th, Joe Morgan singled and scored when Wynn connected off reliever Dave Giusti, 6-2, for his 16th homer of the season.

White Sox 4, Tigers 0

In the American League, Tommy John won his fourth straight game, scattering seven hits for his third complete game in that span as Chicago blanked Detroit, 4-0.

Indians 6, Royals 5

Rookie Roy Foster's three-run homer in the sixth inning gave Cleveland a 6-5 come-from-behind victory over Kansas City in the first game of a doubleheader.

Foster's homer was his 12th of the season. It came after Graig Nettles had scored the first run of the inning when he singled, advanced on a hit batsman and scored on an error.

Orioles 11, Twins 1

Boog Powell drove in six runs with a single and grand-slam homer and Dave McNally hurled his 13th victory with a three-hitter as Baltimore mauled Minnesota, 11-1.

Padres 16, Phillies 2

Al Ferrar hit a pair of homers and Nate Colbert and Steve Huntz hit one each as San Diego clobbered Philadelphia, 16-2.

Red Sox 12, Brewers 5

Tony Conigliaro slammed two home runs and drove in four runs as Boston crushed Milwaukee, 12-5, ending Milwaukee's three-game winning streak.

Mets' Marshall Misses Bunt, So His Homer Beats Dodgers

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT).—Dave Marshall didn't do what he was supposed to do yesterday—so he hit a home run instead.

The blow, with two runners aboard, provided the margin of victory as New York, in its fashion, turned back Los Angeles, 6-4.

The Mets, revived since returning to Shea Stadium Friday night, also gained a game on the Pirates, and now trail Pittsburgh by 1 1/2 games in the National League's Eastern Division.

Marshall flexed his muscles before a crowd of 49,700 that included the sons and daughters of the Mets. He was sent up in the seventh inning to pinch-hit for pitcher Danny Frisella. Ron Swoboda and Jerry Grote were on base, and the Mets trailed, 4-2.

The intention was for Marshall to sacrifice the runners along. He tried, but fouled off two bunt attempts. Jose Pena, who had relieved the Dodgers' starter, Alan Foster, moments before, worked the count to 3 and 2 on the batter.

Marshall unloaded on the next pitch, hitting a soaring drive over the auxiliary scoreboard in right field. His three-run blast put the Mets ahead, 5-4.

It was another example of timely, opportunistic play, the kind that lifted the Mets to the world championship last year.

Pirates 8, Astros 4

Denis Menke and Bob Watson drove in three runs each and Jimmy Wynn produced two as Houston trounced Pittsburgh, 6-4.

Braves 9, Cubs 0

Phil Niekro allowed two hits—both by Billy Williams—and Hank Aaron hit the 580th homer of his career as Atlanta defeated Chicago, 9-0.

Expos 10, Giants 5

Ron Fairly's grand-slam home run highlighted a six-run fourth inning and propelled Montreal past San Francisco, 10-5.

Reds 5, Cardinals 3

Johnny Bench blasted a three-run home run and drove in another run with a single as Cincinnati beat St. Louis, 5-3.

Phillies 9, Padres 2

Surprising Philadelphia erupted for six runs in the fifth inning

Saturday

and rolled to its ninth victory in 10 games, 9-2, over San Diego.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 2

Marty Pattin's six-hit pitching and home runs by Mike Hegan and Tommy Harper gave Milwaukee a 6-2 victory over Boston.

Royals 8, Indians 4

Cookie Rojas drove in four runs with a two-run homer and a single and Amos Otis belted two home runs to power Kansas City to an 6-4 victory over Cleveland.

Orioles 6, Twins 5

Don Buford powered Baltimore to a 6-5 victory over Minnesota with a two-run, eighth-inning homer.

Tigers 9, White Sox 4

Al Kaline drove in four runs, three with a homer and one with a single, to pace Detroit to a 9-4 triumph over Chicago and give Denny McLain his second victory.

Athletics 1, Yankees 0

Diego Segui outdueled Fritz Peterson by hurling a three-hitter and Felipe Alou singled in the only run in the first inning, giving Oakland a 1-0 victory over New York.

Senators 5, Angels 0

Southpaw Jim Shellenbach of Washington pitched the first shutout of his major-league career with a 5-0 two-hitter against California.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	61	37	.622	—
Detroit	55	42	.567	8 1/2
New York	51	46	.531	12
Boston	49	47	.510	13
Cleveland	45	52	.464	15 1/2
Washington	45	52	.464	15 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	60	32	.652	—
California	57	41	.582	6
Oakland	53	44	.546	9 1/2
Kansas City	36	61	.371	26 1/2
Milwaukee	36	62	.367	27
Chicago	34	67	.337	30 1/2

Friday's Results

Oakland 11, New York 0.
Washington 9, California 8.
Milwaukee 6, Boston 4.
Minnesota 8, Baltimore 6.
Kansas City 5, 6, Cleveland 2, 9.
Chicago 5, 4, Detroit 2, 5.

Saturday's Results

Oakland 1, New York 0.
Milwaukee 8, Boston 2.
Baltimore 6, Minnesota 5.
Detroit 9, Chicago 4.
Kansas City 8, Cleveland 4.
Washington 5, California 0.

Sunday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)

Washington at California.
Oakland 4, New York 3.
Boston 12, Milwaukee 5.
Chicago 4, Detroit 0.
Baltimore 11, Minnesota 1.
Cleveland 8, 3, Kansas City 5, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	55	44	.556	—
New York	52	44	.542	1 1/2
Chicago	49	47	.510	4 1/2
Philadelphia	45	50	.474	8
Montreal	42	56	.429	12 1/2
St. Louis	41	56	.423	13

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	69	30	.697	—
Los Angeles	55	41	.573	13 1/2
Atlanta	47	50	.485	21
San Francisco	45	50	.474	22
Houston	44	54	.449	24 1/2
San Diego	39	61	.390	30 1/2

Friday's Results

Chicago 11, Atlanta 1.
San Francisco 2, 5, Montreal 1, 7.
New York 2, Los Angeles 1.
Philadelphia 4, San Diego 2.
Pittsburgh 11, Houston 9.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 0.

Saturday's Results

New York 6, Los Angeles 4.
Atlanta 9, Chicago 0.
Houston 3, Pittsburgh 4.
Montreal 10, San Francisco 3.
Philadelphia 0, San Diego 2.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 3.

Sunday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)

San Francisco 6, Montreal 2.
Los Angeles 5, New York 3.
San Diego 16, Philadelphia 2.
Atlanta 5-5, 3-7.
Houston 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 12, St. Louis 9.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

[illegible]

(First Game)

[illegible]

(Second Game)

[illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

[illegible]

(Second Game)

[illegible]

Chance, Higgins (8), Lasher (9) and Fosse. W—Chance (8-5). L—Bunker (0-7). HR—Pinson (8th, 9th), Oliver (17th), Horton (12th, 13th), Finalla (9th).

(First Game)

Chicago 000 000 005—5 12 0
Detroit 000 000 110—3 5 0
Miller, Stange (8), Wood (9) and Josephson, Herrmann (9); Cain, Timmerman (9), Patterson (9) and Freehan. W—Stange (3-2). L—Timmerman (3-3). HR—Northrup (19th).

(Second Game)

Chicago 000 020 011—4 11 1
Detroit 110 100 181—5 15 1
Janeski, Weaver (7), Wood (8) and Josephson, Kilkenny, Timmerman (8), Miller (9) and Fries. W—Miller (5-3). L—Wood (4-10).

Baltimore 000 000 000—0 7 3
Minnesota 110 040 20x—8 13 0
Cuellar, Bearn (5), Drabowsky (8) and Etcheberren; Kaat and Mitterwald. L—Cuellar (13-8). HR—Rettick (7th), Oliva (14th), Killebrew (30th).

Boston 050 100 000—4 6 3
Milwaukee 200 020 22x—8 12 1
Culp, Lyle (8) and Moses; Krausse (10-19) and Roof. L—Culp (10-9). HR—Moses (4th), R. Conigliaro (18th), May (4th).

New York 000 000 000—0 4 1
Oakland 711 002 00x—11 11 1
Kline, Kekich (1), Waslewski (5), Klimkowski (7) and Munson; Dobson (10-10) and Fernandez. L—Kline (1-3).

Washington 000 003 001—4 10 2
California 301 001 100—6 18 3
Brunet, Coleman (1), Brown (5), Pena (6), Knowles (6), Grzenda (9), Hannan (9) and Casanova; Messersmith, Laroche (6), Kealey (6), Fisher (7), Tatum (8) and Egan. W—Hannan (5-8). L—Tatum (5-3). HR—Johnstone (7th), Howard (28th), Epstein (11th).

Saturday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco 400 000 100—5 9 2
Montreal 210 000 06x—10 8 0
Reberger, Cumberland (5), Davison (8) and Dietz; Morgan (13-6) and Bateman. L—Reberger (2-4). HR—Hart (4th), Fairly (11th), Jones (13th).

San Diego 200 000 000—2 3 2
Philadelphia 000 100 02x—3 10 0
Roberts, Willis (5), Dykes (6), Baldschun (8) and Cannizzaro; Short, Lersch (5) and Ryan. W—Lersch (2-0). L—Roberts (5-8). HR—Brown (18th).

St. Louis 020 010 000—3 0 0
Cincinnati 211 000 00x—5 12 1
Reuss, Taylor (4) and Torre; Cloninger, Gullett (8), Carroll (8) and Corrales. W—Cloninger (3-2). L—Reuss (1-4). HR—Bench (30th).

Los Angeles 100 003 000—4 11 1
New York 000 020 40x—6 7 1
Foster, Pena (7), Mikkelsen (7) and Torborg, Haller (8); Gadecki, Frisella (8), McAndrew (8) and Grote. W—Frisella (3-0). L—Pena (4-3). HR—Davis (5th), Marshall (8th).

Atlanta 000 003 03x—9 12 1
Chicago 000 000 000—0 2 1
Niekro and Tillman; Jenkins, Gura (8), Regan (8) and Hundley. W—Niekro (9-12). L—Jenkins (11-12). HR—H. Aaron (26th).

Houston 210 200 000—5 16 1
Pittsburgh 000 002 200—4 12 2
Cook, Dierker (6) and Edwards; Veale, Pena (4), Colpaert (6), Gibbon (7), Walker (9) and Sanguillen. W—Cook (2-0). L—Veale (6-11). HR—Watson (5th), Wynn (15th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington 020 010 002—5 12 0
California 000 000 000—0 2 2
Shellenbach (5-3) and Casanova; Wright, Queen (8), Fisher (8) and Egan. L—Wright (14-7). HR—Howard (27th).

Kansas City 100 003 400—8 9 1
Cleveland 300 001 000—4 6 1
Johnson, Burgmeier (8), Abernathy (7) and Rodriguez; Austin, Lasher (7), Higgins (8), Ellsworth (9) and Sims. W—Burgmeier (3-4). L—Lasher (2-8). HR—Otis (8th, 9th), Rojas (2d), Uhlaender (6th).

Chicago 000 200 011—4 8 3
Detroit 140 300 10x—9 13 3
Crider, Weaver (3), Wood (4), Moore (8) and Herrmann, Hopkins (8); McLain, Scherman (9), Timmerman (8) and Freehan. W—McLain (2-2). L—Crider (3-4). HR—McCraw (5th), Herrmann (11th), Hopkins (4th), Kaline (12th), G. Brown (2d).

Baltimore 300 002 000—5 13 0
Minnesota 000 400 010—5 11 0
Hardin, Phoebus (4), Lopez (8), R. Hall (9) and Hendricks; Zepp, Woodson (8), T. Hall (8); Perranoski (9) and Mitterwald. W—R. Hall (5-3). L—Hall (5-4). HR—Buford (12th), Oliva (15th).

Boston 000 200 000—2 6 1
Milwaukee 301 011 02x—8 11 0
Nagy, Konce (5), Hartenstein (7) and Moses; Pattin and McNertney. W—Pattin (5-9). L—Nagy (3-3). HR—Yastrzemski (28th), Hegan (7th), Harper (2d).

New York 000 000 000—0 3 1
Oakland 100 000 000—1 3 0
Peterson, Aker (9) and Munson; Segui and Fernandez. W—Segui (5-6). L—Peterson (11-7).

Boudreau Gains Fame Today

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., July 26 (AP).—This quiet, historic community on the shores of Otsego Lake will come alive for a day when 10,000 visitors crowd in tomorrow to see a ball game and the induction of Lou Boudreau, Earle Combs, Jesse Haines and Ford Frick into baseball's Hall of Fame.

After a nostalgic visit to the past, the scene will shift to the present for an exhibition game between the Montreal Expos and the Chicago White Sox for the Hall of Fame Cup.

The ceremonies, under the direction of Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, start in the morning on the porch of the National Baseball Library. The game is at Doubleday Field, which has a capacity of 10,000.

Before and after the main events, the visitors may go to the museum to see relics from the days of Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Honus Wagner, Walter Johnson and others more from the present.

The balls that Willie Mays and Hank Aaron batted for their 3,000th hits, the ball Ernie Banks hit for home run No. 500 and the caps of such no-hit pitchers as Clyde Wright of the California Angels, Dock Ellis of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Bill Singer of the Los Angeles Dodgers are on view.

Boudreau, the 52-year-old former Cleveland shortstop and manager, is the only new member who was elected by a vote of the long-time baseball writers. With the two others, who were named by the committee on veterans, the total membership of the Hall will be 118.

Frick, former commissioner and president of the National League, originated the idea of placing the Hall in Cooperstown. He became convinced that Abner Doubleday devised the game in a cow pasture here in the 1800s.

$4.8 Million Offered for Colt

Nijinsky Wins 10th Straight

ASCOT, England, July 26 (AP).—Nijinsky, the American-owned wonder horse of European racing, looked like the multimillion-dollar colt he is yesterday by winning the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes here.

The victory was the 10th for Charles W. Engelhard's unbeaten Canadian-bred 3-year-old, and the fourth straight in British Classics.

Nijinsky, fitted with a $4.8-million price tag this week, rallied with a strong stretch finish under the guidance of Lester Piggott and won the 1-1/2 mile race by two lengths.

He was heavily favored at just under 1-to-2 odds in the field of six.

Blakeney, the 1969 English Derby winner, finished second at odds of 100-7. Crepellana was third at 20-1, four lengths farther back. The victory was worth $76,872 to Engelhard, the millionaire American from Far Hills, N.J.

The triumph for the colt by Northern Dancer out of Flaming Page came after victories in three other classics—the 2,000 Guineas, the English Derby and the Irish Sweeps Derby.

Piggott kept Nijinsky at the back of the field in the early stages of the race at Ascot, then let the strong-running colt have his head with about three furlongs to go.

Nijinsky immediately responded, surged into a four-length lead. With a furlong to go, Piggott took a long look over his left shoulder, patted the colt and then calmly cantered home.

Late last week, an offer was made by a syndicate of French, English and Irish breeders of £3 million—or $4.8-million—for Nijinsky.

David McCall, European racing manager for Engelhard, said the offer was "only one of many received" for Nijinsky, but that Nijinsky would not be sold.

"It is almost certain that his stud life will be in the United States," McCall said.

"It's not a question of money, but obviously all Mr. Engelhard's best mares are at stud in America."

Engelhard got the offer from the newly established European stallion syndicate whose aim is to try and keep the best representative of each generation in Europe for the benefit of European breeders.

The offer to Engelhard was made by Camptain A.D.D. Rogers, acting for the European syndicate.

The syndicate was formed by thoroughbred breeders of England, Ireland and France who met in Dublin last week.

Such horses as the syndicate are able to secure will be shared equally between English, Irish and French breeders and will remain in the country where they were trained.

If the European syndicate secures Nijinsky, then the undefeated colt will stand at stud in Ireland.

Nijinsky, bred in Canada by millionaire Eddie Taylor, was sold for $84,000 as a yearling to Engelhard.

Nijinsky still is due to run in two famous races—the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in France and the Washington International.

Dewan Wins Brooklyn

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI).—Dewan, after stalking the early pace for more than a mile, edged away from favored Pleasure Seeker in the stretch at Aqueduct yesterday to capture the 62nd running of the $107,400 Brooklyn Handicap.

Confidently ridden by Laffit Pincay, who came east to ride the William Haggin Perry owned colt, Dewan outgamed Pleasure Seeker in the final yards to win by a head. Hydrologist rallied from last place in the field of five to gain the show spot, 1 3/4 lengths farther back. Needles 'n Pens, the only 3-year-old in the 1 1/4 mile test, was a neck farther away in fourth place followed by Barometer, who set the pace to the head of the stretch.

Tidalium Pelo Again Second To Fresh Yankee of Canada

By Louis Effrat

WESTBURY, L.I., July 26 (NYT).—Fresh Yankee, American-bred and Canadian-owned, won the $30,000 Roquepine Trot Friday night as well as what might be termed permanent possession of France's Tidalium Pelo.

The 7-year-old Fresh Yankee, bred by Charlie Keller, the former New York Yankee outfielder, overcame a slight break in stride before the first quarter, outbrushed the French horse to the mile and proceeded to beat that stallion by three-quarters of a length at Roosevelt Raceway.

Third in the mile-and-a-quarter sequel to last week's $125,000 International Trot, in which Joe O'Brien guided Fresh Yankee to a neck decision over Tidalium Pelo, was Joan Cruise's 10-year-old American gelding, Earl Laird. The winning time of 2:34 2/5 was nearly a second faster than Fresh Yankee's clocking in the International.

Second choice in the race, in which Tidalium Pelo had the rail end the winner the No. 6 slot, Fresh Yankee, with O'Brien turning in another brilliant drive, paid $8.60, $3.60 and $3.80 for $2 across the board. Fresh Yankee, purchased as a yearling by Duncan MacDonald for $900, now has earned $666,993, the most by a Canadian-owned horse.

At the start, Del Insko drove Castleton Farm's Extra Bonus to the front, with Jean Mary following with Tidalium Pelo. The surprise at that point was that O'Brien wasted no time moving with Fresh Yankee from the extreme outside.

As they straightened out at the top of the stretch the first time, O'Brien sought to maneuver Fresh Yankee into an opening along the rail behind Extra Bonus. Just as he seemed to have accomplished this, Tidalium Pelo appeared to put Fresh Yankee into a squeeze. This caused O'Brien to check his mare, causing her to skip.

Fresh Yankee then took the lead from Tidalium Pelo and never gave it up.

U.S. Open Tennis Will Use Sudden-Death Tiebreakers

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT).—In the most revolutionary step in tournament tennis scoring since "love" became synonymous with losers, a sudden-death scoring system will be instituted for all matches in the $160,000 United States Open championships, Sept. 2 through 13, at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Queens.

A 9-point tiebreaker, recently approved for experimental use by the International Lawn Tennis Federation, will decide all sets reaching 6-6. The player who wins 5 of the 9 points in the playoff wins the set or match. Conceivably, as much as $20,000, the top prize in men's singles at Forest Hills, could ride on one serve or shot, if the score reached 6-all in games in the fifth set and 4-all in the tiebreaker.

"We consider this to be a major step forward for the game of tennis," said William F. Talbert, the former national champion and the tournament director of the third Open.

"It provides tennis with a finish line, such as we have in racing, basketball, football and other major sports. No longer will a tennis match drag on for hours. It will be played within a sensible, predictable amount of time, enabling spectators to estimate the length of a match and make their plans accordingly."

Talbert explained the 9-point tiebreaker as follows:

When a set reaches 6-all, Player A serves 2 points and then Player B serves 2 points, after which the players change ends. Player A then serves 2 points, if necessary, and Player B serves the final 3 points, if necessary. The player who serves last then serves first in the following set to equalize service in the event of another deuced set. The set is scored 7-6. After the fourth set, in the event sudden-death has been used twice or four times in the match, a racket it tossed and the winner chooses either to serve or receive.

Richey, Rosewall Meet

CINCINNATI, July 26 (UPI).—Cliff Richey and top-seed Ken Rosewall won semi-final singles matches yesterday and will meet in the $5,000 finals of the Western Tennis Tournament today.

Rosewall completely outclassed Ilie Nastase, third seeded here, in a 45-minute duel in sweltering 90-degree heat. The 35-year-old Australian won, 6-0, 6-3.

Richey won 6-0, 6-4 over Jan Kodes. Leading 3-2 in the last set, Richey went on to win the next three games, conceding only two points and scoring four aces in the final game.

Name Drivers Are Beaten By Regazzoni

LE CASTELLET, France, July 26 (AP).—Switzerland's Clay Regazzoni in a Techno today won the Formula Two event at the new French Riviera Paul Ricard racing circuit in a race that saw the young drivers oust the established stars of motor racing.

Second was Australian Tim Schenken in a Brabham and third France's François Cevert. Cevert drove a remarkable race, starting last of the 36 entrants when he stalled as the flag dropped and working his way up to second place at one point.

Blazing heat and the fast pace took a heavy toll of the competitors in the first major race here, with only 12 cars finishing. But the circuit which French star Jean-Pierre Beltoise helped lay out between Marseilles and Toulon proved this weekend his claim that it is the safest ever built.

Safety zones doubling the width of the track backed by a series of guard rails and fences, prevented drivers from suffering injuries despite spectacular high-speed crashes during practice and in the race.

The BRMs of Swiss Jo Siffert and Belgian Jackie Ickx took an early lead but Beltoise, at his best before a French crowd, won impressive command for several laps before an oil change plug gave way to drop his engine oil all over the track.

He was one of nine drivers to abandon in the first 13 laps, when Regazzoni got ahead of the BMWs, Schenken and Jackie Stewart in a Brabham. Regazzoni and Ickx had a 30-second lead over the field at the half-way point, but Ickx spun out on the 30th to end his race and the Swiss was never seriously challenged again.

Stars such as Beltoise, Ickx, Siffert, Stewart and Jochen Rindt all failed to finish. Only Britain's Graham Hill of the Formula One circus, finishing fifth, could get into the top six places against the newcomers from Formula Three.

Goosie and Eichelberger Tie Palmer and Nicklaus; Really!

By Lincoln A. Werden

LIGONIER, Pa., July 26 (NYT).—Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer received a challenge from an unexpected quarter yesterday and found themselves in a tie for first after 54 holes in the $200,000 National Team golf championship.

Despite a third-round best-ball score of 64, seven under par, at the Laurel Valley Golf Club, Nicklaus, the British Open Champion, and his partner found their total of 192 only good enough to tie J.C. Goosie and Dave Eichelberger.

Goosie, a 41-year-old professional who has won the Tennessee Open and the Florida P.G.A. titles, recently returned to the tour after a seven-year absence. He put together a 63 with his 26-year-old teammate. Their eight-under-par splurge included a back nine of 29, during which Goosie contributed three birdies, including one after Eichelberger had driven out of bounds.

Eichelberger, a Texan and a 1965 Walker Cup amateur, came through with two birdies on the last four holes, which made it possible for his team to draw even with Nicklaus and Palmer.

Orville Moody, the 1969 U.S. Open champion, and Bruce Crampton moved up with a 64 for 194. Moody reeled off four birdies in a row on the front nine, beginning at the fifth, then repeated his spectacular shooting with four in a row, starting at the 11th.

"It was all Moody," said Crampton. "If he was an Army sergeant, he certainly became a general in our ranks today. He just played marvelous golf."

Sam Snead, the 58-year-old campaigner, and Gardner Dickinson, who had shared the 36-hole lead after a 61 with Nicklaus and Palmer, were around with a 68 that dropped them back to tie at 196 with Don January and Miller Barber, who had a 65.

January holed a No. 8 iron shot of 145 yards for an eagle 2 at the 412-yard 10th. He and his partner came back in 31.

The event's popularity at the picturesque 7,045-yard course was attested by all the teams. Palmer, the touring pro of the host club, said he favored continuing it and introducing a match-play, scotch foursome of alternate-shot tournament to break the monotony of the 72-hole stroke-play events on the calendar week after week.

The crowd of 15,000, on a hot, humid afternoon, came from miles around. Gov. Raymond Shafer of Pennsylvania was among them.

Goosie and Eichelberger had to qualify to gain a place in the original field of 60, which was reduced Friday to the low-scoring 40 and ties. And Goosie had to sink a 70-foot putt at the last hole so his team could be in the playoff group. Then they went four extra holes in a four-way playoff to gain the one place at stake.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Nicklaus-Palmer	61-67-64—192
Eichelberger-Goosie	64-65-63—192
Crampton-Moody	67-63-64—194
Dickinson-Snead	67-61-68—196
January-Barber	66-64-66—196
Colbert-Beltram	64-65-68—197
Hill-Hill	67-66-65—198
Lunn-Stockton	67-66-65—198
Archer-Nichols	67-64-68—199
Littler-Still	68-65-65—199
Murphy-Elder	66-67-65—200
Lotz-Lotz	67-70-73—200
Douglas-Irwin	66-65-67—200
Charles-Devlin	65-66-70—201
Johnson-Blocker	65-67-69—201
Royer-Grant	63-66-69—201
Terlino-Whittenton	67-65-69—201
Hebert-Wright	67-66-68—201
Gilbert-Menne	70-68-63—201
Toscano-Goldstrand	65-71-65—201
Heaning-Heaning	70-65-67—202
Boros-Collins	71-64-67—202
Maxwell-Schico	69-68-65—202
Jones-Miller	71-67-64—202
Aaron-Coody	68-65-70—203
Floyd-Rosburg	68-65-70—203

Private Enterprise

Intertel Takes Aim On the Underworld

By Frank J. Prial

WASHINGTON (NYT).—International Intelligence, Inc.—Intertel for short—sounds like a title by Ian Fleming, and the analogy is not completely inappropriate.

Founded recently by two former U.S. Department of Justice experts on organized crime, and situated here, Intertel is a company created primarily to combat the growing problem of underworld infiltration into legitimate business. The principals say it is the only organization of its kind in the world.

Are the cargo facilities at a major truck terminal or even a giant airport riddled with or controlled by criminals? Intertel is prepared to advise on cleaning—and keeping—them out.

Is a major motel chain worried about some potential franchise holders? Intertel men probably will know immediately if the would-be franchisees are mobsters, and they claim, if the "hot money" investors are hidden, they are prepared to root them out.

Target Is Corruption

Is a large city police department mired in graft? Intertel specialists will prepare a detailed analysis of the problem and indicate how to deal with, if not eradicate, the corruption.

Is a gambling casino in the Caribbean an obvious plum for U.S. hoodlums? Intertel will provide complete security services and guarantee that the casino is honestly run.

And these are not hypothetical examples. Intertel is, or soon will be, involved in all of them. Most of its work is confidential but its reputation is based in part on its success in operating the gambling casino on Paradise Island, just off Nassau in the Bahamas.

That casino, opened in 1968, has provided its owners, Resorts International, Inc., the former Mary Carter Paint Co., with much of the capital for the development of Paradise Island, which Resorts bought from Huntington Hartford, the A&P heir, in 1966. From a flat strip of scrub pine and palmetto called Hog Island, it has been transformed into a gaudy, Miami-like tourist center in just a couple of years.

The Bahamas government, elected to office in the wake of a gambling scandal, is hypersensitive about what goes on in its casinos. This prompted Resorts International chairman James Crosby to hire a former Justice Department crimebuster named Robert D. Peloquin to police the operation. From that arrangement, called Paradise Enterprises, Inc., grew Intertel, of which Mr. Peloquin is president and William G. Hundley, another Justice Department alumnus, is secretary and general counsel.

Bob Peloquin, 40, is a rangy, black-haired, rough-hewn lawyer who served as chief of the Justice Department's first Organized Crime Strike force and as top attorney in the department's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section.

Bill Hundley, 42, was a special assistant to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and served as chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section.

The two men knew each other in the Justice Department and later worked together as attorneys and investigators for Pete Rozelle, the commissioner of professional football. They are also partners in their own law firm here, Hundley and Peloquin.

Intertel includes the National Football League among its clients. "We check new players, referees, prospective club owners—everything," Mr. Peloquin said.

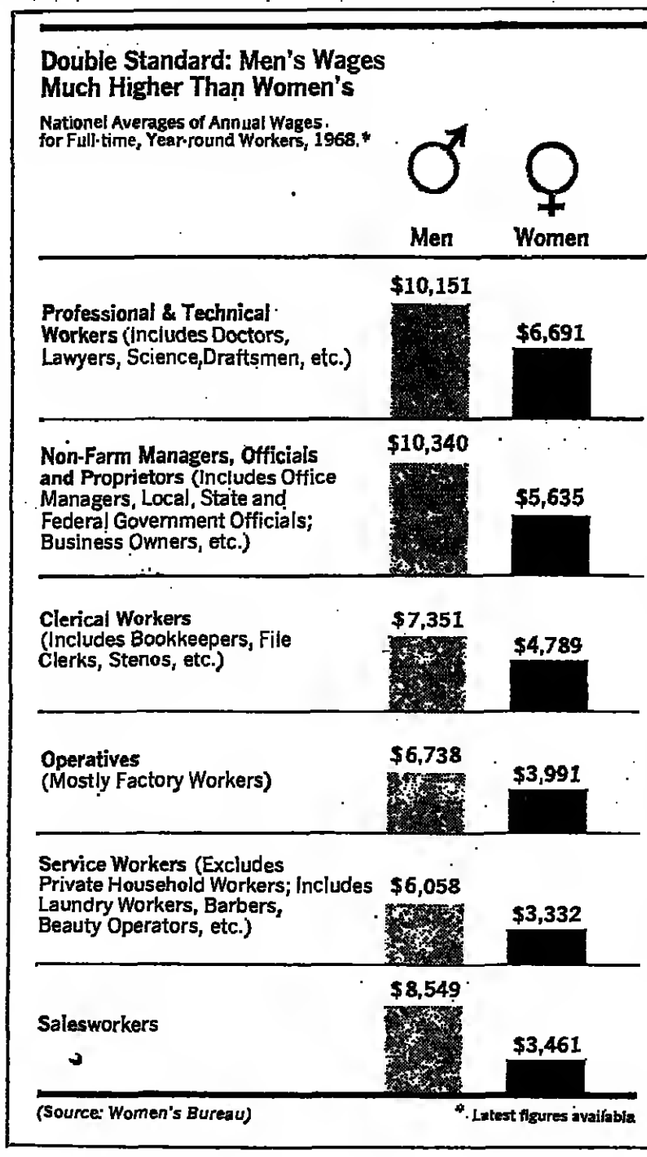
Intertel will take on unusual tasks and handle routine jobs, such as setting up anti-theft controls, for a large New York City restaurant chain. But, Mr. Peloquin insists, Intertel's primary function is as a consultant on corporate problems. "We work as systems consultants," he emphasized. "We're not there just to catch the thief."

World Contacts

With the aid of correspondents and contacts all over the world, Intertel is prepared to advise business clients about racket-controlled labor unions, on rooting gamblers and loan sharks out of offices and plants, and on systems to prevent the theft of credit cards and the use of stolen ones.

"We can guide banks and insurance companies planning to make large loans in areas where organized crime is known to be present," Mr. Peloquin said. "Such as certain parts of the construction industry. For stock exchanges and brokerage houses, we have men versed in securities and exchange commission regulations who are equipped to quickly identify stolen or fraudulent stocks or bonds and to set up security systems to prevent future thefts."

Drawing on their acquaintance with former federal lawmen, Mr. Peloquin and Mr. Hundley have assembled a formidable, full-time staff of crime fighters into what Mr. Peloquin likes to call "the first organized crime strike force in the private sector."



'For the Difference In Salary, I'll Light My Own.'

NEW YORK (NYT).—In this age of revolution, one of the loudest voices is that of the American woman. After being categorized for generations as the "weaker sex," she now is demanding equal treatment with men in sex, education, work and the nation's decision-making process. Women's liberation groups are springing up everywhere. "The name of the game is confrontation and action, and equal employment is the gut issue," Betty Freidan, author of "The Feminine Mystique" and a pioneer in the women's lib movement, said recently. Women point to discrimination in hiring and unequal pay scales [see chart at left] to support their complaints.

Last week the women gained a victory of sorts. The Justice Department, in its first such move, filed suit against Libby-Owen-Ford, a glass manufacturer, and the union that represents its employees, seeking to stop alleged job discrimination against women at the company. To men who argue that women "want to have their cake and eat it too," one feminist said, "Women don't feel it's worth $15,000 a year just to have their cigarettes lit. For that difference in salary, I'll light my own."

Keystone

A FAMILY FLIGHT—Bart Hewitt (right) arrives Orly Airport, Paris, on a TWA 707 he flew and on whi daughter Gail was stewardess and son Jim was engine

PEOPLE: *Watch That Watch—It's Getting Out of Han*

Mrs. Hale Dougherty, wife of th: Anaheim, Calif., physician who designed the Spiro T. Agnew wristwatch, has honored the Vice-President's request and donated part of the Dougherty profits to charity, presenting a check for $2,500 to the City of Hope Medical Center.

Less charitable about the whole affair, perhaps, is Dick West, of the UPI Washington Bureau, who has suggested that other timepieces be named for politicos past and present: tha Harold Stassen Watch (you whisper a few words of encouragement to it, and it runs, runs, runs); the Barry Goldwater Watch (worn only on the right wrist); the Hubert Humphrey Watch (you wind it up and it never runs down); the Lyndon Johnson Watch (runs fine till it gets to Vietnam, then stops); the Lester Maddox Watch (make it run by swinging at it with an ax handle); the Ronald Reagan Watch (runs only in California); the Nelson Rockefeller Watch (starts running too late); the Eugene McCarthy Watch (runs well if you ignore it, but if you try to wind it up, it stops).

* * *

Prince Charles just may be tha funniest English export since Peter Sellers, to wit: In Edinburgh the other evening, he showed up as guest of honor at a businessmen's dinner and found he alone was in "black tie." Scanning the white-tie-and-tails crowd, he ad-libbed: "I don't know what you are all doing dressed as butlers." He added: "There was a slight mistake. We could not find what I was meant to wear this evening. I think it's all this traveling from one place to another."

* * *

Kim Agnew, 14, blonde daughter of the Vice-President, is a goodwill ambassador, too. On Saturday, she joined in a ceremonial dance with Indians of the Taos Pueblo in New Mexico. They were celebrating White House support of their effo to regain title to 48,000 acres tha Kit Carson national fore to use the land for their ancie religious rites. Miss Agn gave tribal governor Ques Romero a teakwood cane by President Nixon as a "sy bol of the continuing integ nf the ancient kingdom of Taos."

* * *

MORE ROYAL DOING The Duchess of Kent gave bir Saturday night to her thi child, a boy who will be 13 in line of succession to tl British crown. Mother and so all six pounds and four ounc of him, were reported doing we

* * *

OTHER TRIBAL NOTE The Blackfoot campground wi be one of the spots visited b 25 diplomats from foreign em bassies in Washington and a the UN, who on Tuesday wil begin a three-week campin tour of Montana. Their exce lencies, their wives and thei 47 children will also visit a fa Glacier National Park and a number of small towns. Tra will be via camper trucks.

* * *

CAT AND DOG CAPE In Miami Beach, Tom Jo after a wek's competition in hurdle-jumping, pole-climbing and a fashion show, won a po trait of himself Saturday night —after being awarded the title of American Glamor Kitty of 1970. This is not the Tom Jones who makes money with his tonsils and his body-gyrations on TV shows. This is Tom Jones who is really a cool cat—a black and white one. In Morcott, England, Rover the sheepdog is being taken in tow by animal welfare workers because he was too sheepish. Owner Hector Tyler explained that Rover didn't chase sheep they chased him. "He slinks away," Mr. Tyler lamented. "He's useless." So he bought another collie and called animal welfare.

Hick Transit Non Continuum: N. Y. Barkers Sing a Dirge

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK (NYT).—The hick has become almost extinct among New York City's visitors.

Times Square is no longer the best location for those who fish for tourists on street corners. Anyone who hopes to become a leader in the rubbernecking industry nowadays must be able to supply spiels in a number of languages.

These developments, though they have been overshadowed by this summer's decline in sightseeing, have brought about major changes in the technique of shepherding visitors to such sights as the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, Chinatown, Greenwich Village, Wall Street and Harlem.

"We've grown up from honky tonk to a respectable business," said Arthur Lawrence, general manager of Shortlines, one of the sightseeing bus lines. "In the old days they would have shills sitting in the buses and the barkers would be saying: 'Bus will be leaving in a few minutes.' Today when you say a bus leaves every hour it better leave on the hour."

And at Gray Lines, largest of the city's outfits, they have multilingual tapes with headsets, as well as guides whose languages include Japanese.

To the sidewalk barkers, who solicit business for sightseeing companies—at about 30 percent commission—the business is just a bore.

"The business is lousy, it stinks," said Morris Gralla, who has been working on 43d Street and Broadway since 1929 and has been in the sightseeing business 41 years.

Their nemesis, say the pioneers of sightseeing in this city, is the corporate approach of tourist companies that depend increasingly on agencies that book the sightseeing tours as well as the hotels and shows for tourists before the visitor arrives here.

"Everything is packaged for them," said Mr. Gralla.

The staggering amounts of money that are part of New York's life excite tourists as much as ever. As the bus crawled through noonday traffic past the soaring twin towers of the World Trade Center, the guide Bert Simpson, explained that these 110-story structures would eventually cost about $550 million.

At the end of the 2 1/2-hour tour—it costs $5—Mr. Simpson talked about the changes during his 25 years as a guide.

"Years ago," he said, "no matter what the lecturer said, people believed him. No more. People are better educated and much better informed. No more hicks."

Mr. Simpson gets $25 a day, but no tips. There was a time, he said, when tips were equal to salary.

Julius Eisen, a vice-president of Shortlines, said that foreign visitors and local school children were becoming increasingly important in the sightseeing business. Soon, he hoped, the company would be arranging tours of industrial plants for school children.

On the corner of Broadway and 43d Street, Mr. Gralla told how, during the recent World Fair, he used to earn between $6,000 and $7,000 a summer. Now his income is between $2,500 and $4,000.

His corner, he said, used to be a source of envy. Now, he said, the best corners are on Eighth Avenue and 41st Street, near the Port Authority Bus Terminal, Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Station and the Empire State Building.

No poaching of corners is allowed. The sightseeing guides' and lecturers' union protects corner rights. And the city's license department gives tests to make sure that only qualified guides get into the business.

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